

of employment, conditions of service, pay and allowances of the Stationary Engineer and Printing Office employees subject to the "General Rules."

1. **Supervisors.**—In these rules—

(1) "Government Press" means the Government Press, Madras, and the branches thereof.

(2) "Superintendent" means the Superintendent of the Stationary Engineer and Printing Office, Madras, and the branches thereof.

(3) "Assistant Superintendent" means the Assistant Superintendent of the Government Press, Madras.

(4) The service shall consist of the following classes and categories of officers and the permanent rules of each such class and category shall be as specified below:—

CLASS I.

Category 1 ..	Superintendent ..	1
Do. 2 ..	Deputy Superintendents ..	2
Do. 3 ..	Assistant Superintendents ..	3

CLASS II.

Assistant Superintendents of Stationary and Printing ..	1
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(5) Categories 1 and 2 of class I shall be reference categories.

2. **Appointment.**—(a) Appointment to the service may be by class I or class II, and in the case of class I may be by category.

(b) Appointment to the service—

(i) in class I, shall be by direct recruitment;

Provided that for special reasons to be reported to the Government appointment may be made by transfer;

(ii) in class II, shall be by direct recruitment;

Provided that leave vacancies in the class may be filled by transfer from any other service, but a person so transferred shall not be regarded as a probationer in the service.

3. **Qualifications.**—(a) Nothing contained in clause (1) of sub-rule (1) of General rule 3 shall apply to the service.

(b) The person shall be eligible for appointment to the service by direct recruitment—

(i) in category 1 (Assistant Superintendent) of class I if he has attained the age of 20 years; and

(ii) in class II if he has attained the age of 18 years.

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-rule shall apply to a person employed in the Government Press, Madras.

(c) No person shall be eligible for appointment to the service on any class or category specified in the first column of the table before unless he possesses the qualifications specified in the corresponding entry in the second column thereof.

TABLE.

First column.	Second column.
(1)	(2)
Class I	
Category 1 ..	Superintendent ..
Category 2 ..	Deputy Superintendent ..
Category 3 ..	Assistant Superintendent ..
Class II	
Assistant Superintendent of Stationary and Printing ..	

4. **Probation.**—A person appointed to the service shall, from the date on which he joins duty be on probation for the period specified in sub-rule (a) of General rule 3.

5. A probationer shall, within the prescribed period of probation, pass the Account Test for Executive Officers and the departmental test.

Provided that a probationer appointed to the service before the 1st of November in the departmental test shall not be required to pass that test within the prescribed period of his probation.

6. **Special Test.**—(a) In a member of the service who on the 1st of November 1920 was holding a post below the scale of the service shall, if he has not passed the Account Test for Executive Officers at one of the first three examinations held after the said date, be liable to have his examination stopped until he passes the test, unless he had on the 1st of January 1921 attained the age of 40 years or unless he had already passed the test on any other examination; but such stoppage shall not operate to postpone future examinations, after he has passed the test.

(b) A member of the service recruited after the 31st December 1920 and before the date of issue of these rules shall pass the Account Test for Executive Officers at one of the first three examinations held after the date of his appointment to the service. If any such member fails to pass the test within the time allowed, his examination shall be liable to be stopped until he passes the test but such stoppage shall not operate to postpone future examinations after he has passed the test.

(c) A member of the service who on the 31st April 1921 was holding a post below the scale of the service shall, if he has not passed the departmental test at one of the first three examinations notified to be held after the said date, be liable to have his examination stopped until he passes the test, unless he had on the 1st of January 1921 attained the age of 40 years, but such stoppage shall not operate to postpone future examinations after he has passed the test.

(d) A member of the service recruited after the 31st April 1921 and before the date of issue of these rules at a post below the scale of the service shall, if he has not passed the departmental test at one of the first three examinations notified to be held after the date of his appointment to the service, if any such member fails to pass the test within the time allowed, his examination shall be liable to be stopped until he passes the test but such stoppage shall not operate to postpone future examinations after he has passed the test.

7. **Pay.**—(a) There shall be paid to a full member of the service while holding—

(i) the post in category 1 (Superintendent) of class I, a pay calculated on the scale of Rs. 150—175—1,600;

(ii) a post in category 2 (Deputy Superintendent) of class I, a pay calculated on the scale of Rs. 450—525—450;

(iii) a post in category 3 (Assistant Superintendent) of class I, a pay calculated on the scale of Rs. 350—425—450;

(iv) the post in class II (Assistant Superintendent of Stationary and Printing), a pay calculated on the scale of Rs. 400—475—450.

(b) Nothing contained in sub-rule (a) shall affect the operation of the rules relating to the "Special Test" (departmental test) notified on the 13th April 1921, at paragraph 1 to 5 of the Supplement to Part I of the Port St. George Gazette dated the 18th April 1921.

Part St. George, September 7, 1924.
[S. O. No. 39, Public Service].

No. 100.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 44 of the Civil Services (Examinations, Control and Appeal) Rules, the Local Government are hereby pleased to make the following special rules:—

RULES.

The rules of the Madras Co-operative Subordinate Service shall be amended, temporarily by the rules specified below for a period of one year from the date of notification thereof:—

One Paragraph of the Co-operative Central Institute, Madras.

Two Lecturers of the Co-operative Central Institute, Madras.

The above-mentioned temporary rules shall form a separate class of the Madras Co-operative Subordinate Service.

2. The general and special rules applicable to the holders of posts have on the permanent scale of the service shall apply to the holders of the temporary posts in the said class subject to the following modifications, namely:—

(a) *Advancement in the service in this class shall only be by way of promotion and shall be by direct advancement or by transfer of promotion directly to Government service.*

(b) *Provision for advancement in the service in the said class shall be subject to the discretion of the Government after consulting the Public Service Commission.*

(c) *General rule 5 shall not apply to the retention of seniority for advancement in the service in the said class.*

(d) *A person selected for advancement in the service in the said class by direct recruitment shall not be entitled to count his service in any of the posts included in that class towards probation, increments, leave or pension in the event of his selection for advancement in the service in any other class after his termination of his temporary appointment.*

(e) *Section 2(2) nothing contained in clause (d) of general rule 4 shall apply to appointment in the service in the said class.*

(f) *No person shall be eligible for selection for advancement in the service by direct recruitment in the said class if he has attained the age of 35 years.*

(g) *No person shall be eligible for selection for advancement in the service in the said class on the basis of seniority in the said class if he has attained the age of 35 years.*

TABLE.

Post.	Qualification
UP	10
2nd class in the Civil Service (General Grade).	(1) The M.A. or B.A. (Hons.) Degree in History and Political Science or B.A. or B.S. (Hons.) Degree in Economics and the University of Madras.
3rd class in the Civil Service (General Grade).	(1) The M.A. or B.A. (Hons.) Degree in History and Political Science or B.A. or B.S. (Hons.) Degree in Economics and the University of Madras.
4th class in the Civil Service (General Grade).	(1) The M.A. or B.A. (Hons.) Degree in History and Political Science or B.A. or B.S. (Hons.) Degree in Economics and the University of Madras.
5th class in the Civil Service (General Grade).	(1) The M.A. or B.A. (Hons.) Degree in History and Political Science or B.A. or B.S. (Hons.) Degree in Economics and the University of Madras.
6th class in the Civil Service (General Grade).	(1) The M.A. or B.A. (Hons.) Degree in History and Political Science or B.A. or B.S. (Hons.) Degree in Economics and the University of Madras.
7th class in the Civil Service (General Grade).	(1) The M.A. or B.A. (Hons.) Degree in History and Political Science or B.A. or B.S. (Hons.) Degree in Economics and the University of Madras.
8th class in the Civil Service (General Grade).	(1) The M.A. or B.A. (Hons.) Degree in History and Political Science or B.A. or B.S. (Hons.) Degree in Economics and the University of Madras.
9th class in the Civil Service (General Grade).	(1) The M.A. or B.A. (Hons.) Degree in History and Political Science or B.A. or B.S. (Hons.) Degree in Economics and the University of Madras.
10th class in the Civil Service (General Grade).	(1) The M.A. or B.A. (Hons.) Degree in History and Political Science or B.A. or B.S. (Hons.) Degree in Economics and the University of Madras.

(f) There shall be paid to the holder of—

(a) the post of Principal in the said class a pay calculated on the scale of Rs. 100—150—180;

(b) the post of Lecturer in the said class—

(i) in the first grade, a pay calculated on the scale of Rs. 75—100—125; and

(ii) in the second grade, a pay calculated on the scale of Rs. 65—85—105.

P. ATTU NATH,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

(Special.)

LEAVE.

For St. George, September 5, 1934.

No. 202.—Under rule 11 of the Fundamental Rules, Mr. G. W. Wadia, I.C.S., Collector and District Magistrate of the Coimbatore District, leave for fifteen months, of which three months will be on average pay and the remaining period on half average pay, with effect from the 15th November 1934 or date of order.

For St. George, September 1, 1934.

No. 211.—Under rule 11 of the Fundamental Rules, Mr. P. G. Chetty, I.C.S., Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Coimbatore District, leave on average pay for three months and on half average pay for three months in extension, with effect from the 15th September 1934 or date of order.

APPOINTMENTS.

For St. George, September 5, 1934.

No. 203.—Mr. T. B. Bhandal, I.C.S., on leave from leave, to be Secretary to Government in the Local Self-Government Department.

No. 204.—Mr. R. K. Subramanyam, I.C.S., on leave from leave, to be Secretary to Government in the Local Self-Government Department, to be Joint Magistrate of the Coimbatore District, in place of Mr. G. W. Wadia, I.C.S., on leave from leave.

POSTINGS.

For St. George, September 5, 1934.

No. 205.—Mr. A. M. A. Told, I.C.S., on leave from leave, to be Collector and District Magistrate of the Coimbatore District, in place of Mr. G. W. Wadia, I.C.S., on leave from leave.

For St. George, September 1, 1934.

No. 206.—Mr. R. Subramanyam, I.C.S., on leave from leave, to be Joint Magistrate of the Coimbatore District, in place of Mr. G. W. Wadia, I.C.S., on leave from leave.

No. 207.—Mr. R. Subramanyam, I.C.S., on leave from leave, to be Joint Magistrate of the Coimbatore District, in place of Mr. G. W. Wadia, I.C.S., on leave from leave.

PROMOCTIONS.

For St. George, September 5, 1934.

No. 208.—Mr. J. A. Brown, I.C.S., Sub-Collector and District Magistrate of the Coimbatore District, on leave from leave, to be Joint Magistrate of the Coimbatore District, in place of Mr. G. W. Wadia, I.C.S., on leave from leave.

No. 209.—Mr. P. Subramanyam, I.C.S., Sub-Collector and District Magistrate of the Coimbatore District, on leave from leave, to be Joint Magistrate of the Coimbatore District, in place of Mr. G. W. Wadia, I.C.S., on leave from leave.

SERVICES PLACED.

For St. George, September 5, 1934.

No. 210.—The services of Mr. V. G. Ganesan, I.C.S., on leave from leave, to be Joint Magistrate of the Coimbatore District, in place of Mr. G. W. Wadia, I.C.S., on leave from leave.

G. T. H. BRADEN,
Chief Secretary.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

For St. George, September 11, 1934.

No. 21.—The following notification of the Government of India is published:—

INDIAN COURT DEPARTMENT.

Under the 188 August 1934.

No. 212.—Under rule 11 of the Fundamental Rules, Mr. P. G. Chetty, I.C.S., Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Coimbatore District, leave on average pay for three months and on half average pay for three months in extension, with effect from the 15th September 1934 or date of order.

Port St. George, September 1, 1904.

No. 45.—Monthly Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Provincial Government of Hyderabad in India, as ascertained up to and including the month of July 1904 and English transactions up to and including the month of July 1904.

RECEIPTS.	Provisional total.		Receipts during July 1904.
	Rs. in aid of July 1904.	Rs. in aid of July 1904.	Rs. in aid of July 1904.
1. Taxes on Income	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
2. Land Revenue	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
3. Income	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
4.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
5.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
6.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
7.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
8.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
9.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
10.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
11.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
12.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
13.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
14.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
15.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
16.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
17.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
18.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
19.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
20.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
21.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
22.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
23.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
24.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
25.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
26.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
27.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
28.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
29.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
30.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
31.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
32.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
33.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
34.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
35.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
36.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
37.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
38.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
39.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
40.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
41.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
42.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
43.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
44.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
45.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
46.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
47.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
48.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
49.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
50.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
51.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
52.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
53.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
54.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
55.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
56.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
57.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
58.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
59.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
60.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
61.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
62.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
63.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
64.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
65.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
66.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
67.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
68.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
69.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
70.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
71.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
72.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
73.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
74.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
75.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
76.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
77.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
78.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
79.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
80.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
81.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
82.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
83.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
84.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
85.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
86.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
87.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
88.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
89.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
90.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
91.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
92.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
93.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
94.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
95.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
96.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
97.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
98.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
99.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
100.	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000

* Provisionally adopted during the closing balance sheet for the month of July 1904.

G. H. JONES,
Secretary to Government.

(17) In the sixth line relating to the signature "W. A. P. O.", in the column headed "Signed", for the entry "Page 5" the entry "Page 4" shall be substituted.

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No. 14.—

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 8 of the Indian Pass Act, 1914 (XV of 1914), the Governor in Council is hereby pleased to amend the following sub-sections in the rules by the imposition of penalties, since the Part of Madras published with Marine Department Notification No. 19, dated the 22nd June 1915, in pages 198 to 202 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 26th June 1915, as subsequently amended:—

Amendment.

In rule 3 of General Rules, for the letters "C.R. 2," the letters "D.R. 1" shall be substituted.

No. 15.—

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 8 of the Indian Pass Act, 1914 (XV of 1914), the Governor in Council is hereby pleased to amend the following sub-sections in the rules by the imposition of penalties, since the Part of Madras published with Marine Department Notification No. 19, dated the 22nd June 1915, in pages 198 to 202 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 26th June 1915, as subsequently amended:—

Amendment.

1. In rule 3 of Part II of the said rules, for the words and letters "by day the Code Flag, now Flag F, of the Commercial Code, which is a square flag of yellow and black hoist quarterly, and," the words and letters "by day flag C.S. 50 and" shall be substituted.

2. In sub-clause (b) of clause (1) of rule 4 of Part VII of the said rules, for the words and letters "flag C.Q.W.", the words and letters "flag W.E.T." shall be substituted.

C. E. JONES,

Secretary to Government.

LAW DEPARTMENT. (General)

APPOINTMENT AND POWERS.

Port St. George, September 3, 1934.

No. 118.—M. R. P. N. Gopalappa Ayyar, Advocate, is appointed as Additional Judge and is posted to the Sub Court, Secunder, as Additional District Judge at the Court, in view of M. R. P. N. Subramaniam, Judge.

No. 119.—M. R. P. N. Subramaniam, Judge, is appointed as Additional Judge and is posted to the Sub Court, Secunder, as Additional District Judge at the Court, in view of M. R. P. N. Gopalappa Ayyar, Advocate.

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

Port St. George, September 4, 1934.

No. 120.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1908, the District Court withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the District Magistrate of the police specified against their names contained in the undermentioned column:—

Special Magistrate Nandamurthy Gura (who has resigned his appointment)—Magistrate in the District of East Godavari.

Port St. George, September 5, 1934.

M. R. P. N. Gopalappa Ayyar, Advocate, is appointed as Additional District Judge at the District of East Godavari.

G. V. DODD,

Secretary to Government.

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

Port St. George, August 14, 1934.

No. 121.—Under section 41 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1908, as amended by Acts XXIII and XXVIII of 1933, the Government hereby appoints the undermentioned Magistrate in the District specified against his name to join service in East Godavari:—

M. R. P. N. Subramaniam, District Magistrate.

V. K. VIJAYANATHA IYER,

Secretary to Government.

Port St. George, September 4, 1934.

No. 122.—Under section 41 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1908, the Government hereby appoints the undermentioned Magistrate in the District specified against their names and authorized to take over the duties of Magistrate with their own bond in the English language:—

Mr. J. K. Mahes, L.C.S., District Magistrate—The District.

Port St. George, September 4, 1934.

M. R. P. N. Gopalappa Ayyar, Advocate, is appointed as Additional District Judge.

Mr. A. E. Sankar, F.C.S., First class Magistrate—The District.

No. 123.—Under section 41 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1908, the Government hereby appoints the undermentioned Magistrate in the District of North Arcot, as authorized to take over the duties of Magistrate with their own bond in the English language:—

M. R. P. N. Gopalappa Ayyar, Advocate, is appointed as Additional District Judge.

M. R. P. N. Gopalappa Ayyar, Advocate, is appointed as Additional District Judge.

M. R. P. N. Gopalappa Ayyar, Advocate, is appointed as Additional District Judge.

G. V. DODD,

Secretary to Government.

Port St. George, August 31, 1934.

No. 124.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1908, the Government in Council is pleased to make upon M. R. P. N. Gopalappa Ayyar, Advocate, Advocate, Sub-judge of the District of North Arcot, in the District of North Arcot, as authorized to take over the duties of Magistrate with their own bond in the English language:—

In the notification under section 4 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1914, as amended by Land Acquisition Amendment Act XXXVIII of 1922, published at page 149 of the Port St. George Gazette, page 1, dated 2nd April 1924, relating to the matters of the Land Acquisition Officer taking up the land situated at the corner of the intersection of the main road and the road leading to the station, the following land is hereby notified as being required for the purposes of the said Act, namely:

For the purpose of the said Act, the land situated at the corner of the intersection of the main road and the road leading to the station, the following land is hereby notified as being required for the purposes of the said Act, namely:

For the purpose of the said Act, the land situated at the corner of the intersection of the main road and the road leading to the station, the following land is hereby notified as being required for the purposes of the said Act, namely:

For the purpose of the said Act, the land situated at the corner of the intersection of the main road and the road leading to the station, the following land is hereby notified as being required for the purposes of the said Act, namely:

In the notification under section 4 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1914, as amended by Land Acquisition Amendment Act XXXVIII of 1922, published at page 149 of the Port St. George Gazette, page 1, dated 2nd April 1924, relating to the matters of the Land Acquisition Officer taking up the land situated at the corner of the intersection of the main road and the road leading to the station, the following land is hereby notified as being required for the purposes of the said Act, namely:

For the purpose of the said Act, the land situated at the corner of the intersection of the main road and the road leading to the station, the following land is hereby notified as being required for the purposes of the said Act, namely:

For the purpose of the said Act, the land situated at the corner of the intersection of the main road and the road leading to the station, the following land is hereby notified as being required for the purposes of the said Act, namely:

In the notification under section 4 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act, published at page 149 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 2nd May 1924, as amended by the provisions of the said Act, the following land is hereby notified as being required for the purposes of the said Act, namely:

For the purpose of the said Act, the land situated at the corner of the intersection of the main road and the road leading to the station, the following land is hereby notified as being required for the purposes of the said Act, namely:

NOTIFICATIONS.

For St. George, September 3, 1924.

RE. THE APPLICATION FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE LAND SITUATED AT THE CORNER OF THE MAIN ROAD AND THE ROAD LEADING TO THE STATION, THE FOLLOWING LAND IS HEREBY NOTIFIED AS BEING REQUIRED FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE SAID ACT, NAMELY:

For the purpose of the said Act, the land situated at the corner of the intersection of the main road and the road leading to the station, the following land is hereby notified as being required for the purposes of the said Act, namely:

For the purpose of the said Act, the land situated at the corner of the intersection of the main road and the road leading to the station, the following land is hereby notified as being required for the purposes of the said Act, namely:

For the purpose of the said Act, the land situated at the corner of the intersection of the main road and the road leading to the station, the following land is hereby notified as being required for the purposes of the said Act, namely:

[illegible]

[illegible]

For St. George, September 4, 1914.

Whereas it appears to the Governor that the lands specified herein are wanted for a public purpose, to wit, for the Harbour Channel of the Governor's Harbour, and that it is expedient that such lands be given to him where as they contain in stipulations with the provisions of section 14 (1) of the Land Acquisitio Act, 1914, as amended by the Land Acquisitio Amendment Act No. 22 of 1913, and the Governor in Council hereby certifies the Special Deputy Collector No. 2, T. Taylor, the staff and command to deliver the same ordered by section 1 (2) of the Act. Under subsection 10 of section 13 of the said Act, the Governor in Council directs that in case of the expiry of this year the provisions of section 8-A of the Act shall not apply to the same.

The following charters, published in this issue, have been published in this issue.

Approved No.	Chart
1043	Chart No. 1043, published in this issue.
1044	Chart No. 1044, published in this issue.
1045	Chart No. 1045, published in this issue.
1046	Chart No. 1046, published in this issue.
1047	Chart No. 1047, published in this issue.
1048	Chart No. 1048, published in this issue.
1049	Chart No. 1049, published in this issue.
1050	Chart No. 1050, published in this issue.
1051	Chart No. 1051, published in this issue.
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1068	Chart No. 1068, published in this issue.
1069	Chart No. 1069, published in this issue.
1070	Chart No. 1070, published in this issue.
1071	Chart No. 1071, published in this issue.
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1099	Chart No. 1099, published in this issue.
1100	Chart No. 1100, published in this issue.

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SURVEY OF INDIA.

LIST OF MAPS PUBLISHED DURING THE MONTH OF JULY 1934.

Geographical, General and Special Maps—Obtainable from the Office in Charge, Map Room and Sales Office, 15, Ward Street, Calcutta.

Description.	No.	Year of Survey.	Date of Issue.	Number of Sheets.	Size per Sheet in inches.	Price.	Remarks.
GEOGRAPHICAL MAPS.							
INDIAN AREA SHEET.							
Sheet 1. 1:500,000.							
"India"	1	1923	1	36 x 27	25 x 1 1/2	1/2	Revised Edition.
DATE ESTABLISHED BY MAPS.							
Sheet 1. 1:500,000.							
"E.E. of India"	2	1924	1	25 x 20	1 1/2	1/2	Revised Edition. General Edition.

Topographical Maps—Obtainable from the Office in Charge, Map Room and Sales Office, 15, Ward Street, Calcutta.

Description.	Number, etc.	Year of Survey.	Date of Issue.	Price.	Remarks.
1. QUARTER-DEGREE MAPS.					
Sheet 1 inch to 1 mile.					
"India"	1	1923	1	1/2	Revised Edition.
"E.E. of India"	2	1924	1	1/2	Revised Edition.
"India"	3	1923	1	1/2	Revised Edition.
"E.E. of India"	4	1924	1	1/2	Revised Edition.
"India"	5	1923	1	1/2	Revised Edition.

2. HALF-DEGREE MAPS.					
Sheet 1 inch to 1/2 mile.					
"India"	1	1923	1	1/2	Revised Edition.
"E.E. of India"	2	1924	1	1/2	Revised Edition.
"India"	3	1923	1	1/2	Revised Edition.
"E.E. of India"	4	1924	1	1/2	Revised Edition.

Note.—The price of 1/2 map of the Eastern Mountains and Neighbouring Regions (see Table of Appendix 1 of the Map Catalogue) has been reduced from Rs. 10 to Rs. 5.

3. ONE-DEGREE MAPS.					
Sheet 1 inch to 1 mile.					
"India"	1	1923	1	1/2	Revised Edition.
"E.E. of India"	2	1924	1	1/2	Revised Edition.
"India"	3	1923	1	1/2	Revised Edition.
"E.E. of India"	4	1924	1	1/2	Revised Edition.
"India"	5	1923	1	1/2	Revised Edition.
"E.E. of India"	6	1924	1	1/2	Revised Edition.
"India"	7	1923	1	1/2	Revised Edition.
"E.E. of India"	8	1924	1	1/2	Revised Edition.
"India"	9	1923	1	1/2	Revised Edition.
"E.E. of India"	10	1924	1	1/2	Revised Edition.
"India"	11	1923	1	1/2	Revised Edition.
"E.E. of India"	12	1924	1	1/2	Revised Edition.
"India"	13	1923	1	1/2	Revised Edition.
"E.E. of India"	14	1924	1	1/2	Revised Edition.
"India"	15	1923	1	1/2	Revised Edition.
"E.E. of India"	16	1924	1	1/2	Revised Edition.
"India"	17	1923	1	1/2	Revised Edition.
"E.E. of India"	18	1924	1	1/2	Revised Edition.
"India"	19	1923	1	1/2	Revised Edition.
"E.E. of India"	20	1924	1	1/2	Revised Edition.

Note.—The price of 1/2 map of the Eastern Mountains and Neighbouring Regions (see Table of Appendix 1 of the Map Catalogue) has been reduced from Rs. 10 to Rs. 5.

Each copy of these maps can be supplied at special rates per copy.

Complementary copies of these maps will not be sent.

Each copy of the following maps will be supplied during the month of July 1934.

The following maps are published during the month and are obtainable from the Director, Geodetic Branch, Survey of India, Dehra Dun:

1. Survey of India, Dehra Dun, 1923.

2. Survey of India, Dehra Dun, 1924.

3. Survey of India, Dehra Dun, 1925.

4. Survey of India, Dehra Dun, 1926.

E. J. COOPERMAN, Engineer,
Survey of India.

Part St. George, September 10, 1894
(1894, No. 26, 265, 4, 4 M.)

No. 1175.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 17 (a) of the Malaya District Municipalities Act, 1900 (Malaya Act V of 1900), the Governor acting with Ministers is hereby pleased to certify that a person named shall be appointed to the Board Municipality, or in the absence of the Governor acting with Ministers the interests of the municipal administration require the appointment of a Council member.

Part St. George, September 10, 1894
(1894, No. 26, 265, 4, 4 M.)

No. 1176.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 17 (a) of the Malaya District Municipalities Act, 1900 (Malaya Act V of 1900), the Governor acting with Ministers is hereby pleased to certify that a person named shall be appointed to the Board Municipality, or in the absence of the Governor acting with Ministers the interests of the municipal administration require the appointment of a Council member.

Part St. George, September 10, 1894
(1894, No. 26, 265, 4, 4 M.)

No. 1177.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 17 (a) of the Malaya District Municipalities Act, 1900 (Malaya Act V of 1900), the Governor acting with Ministers is hereby pleased to certify that the following appointments to the Board Municipality shall be made:—
(1) In the case of the Board Municipality, the Board Municipality No. 1177, dated the 11th February 1912, at page 146 to 154 of Part I-A of the Part of George Gazette, dated the 11th February 1912, as subsequently amended;—

ANNOUNCEMENT.

I.

1. In Part I of the said rules—

(a) in sub-rule (1) of rule 1—

(i) in clause (a), for the words "district and table board," the words "district board" shall be substituted; and

(ii) in the proviso, for the words and figures "in Part II," the words and figures "in Part II or Part III," shall be substituted; and

(c) in sub-rule (6) of clause (1) of sub-rule (1) of rule 4, for the words "district or table board," the words "district board" shall be substituted; and

(d) in rule 4, the words "on the official roll appearing that the words 'name and number' shall be omitted;—

(e) in rule 5—

(a) for sub-rule (1) and the Explanation thereto, the following sub-rule and Explanation shall be substituted, namely:—

"(1) On or before the date appointed for the presentation of nomination papers, each candidate wishing to stand for election in a district board shall, unless he is an *ad hoc* elector, deposit or cause to be deposited with the Election Officer, in such or in Government Treasury notes of legal value at the current rate of the day, a sum of one hundred rupees and no part thereof so to, unless he is an *ad hoc* elector, to be duly estimated for any cause in respect of which such deposit has not been made. A separate deposit shall be required in respect of each entry of the district board for which the candidate wishes to stand."

Explanation.—The delivery to the Election Officer of a receipt from a Government treasury in the district or from one of the branches of the Imperial Bank of India, Malaya, situated in the district, evidencing the payment by or on behalf of a candidate to the credit of the district board, of the amount required to be deposited under this sub-rule, shall be deemed to be a deposit of such amount within the meaning of this sub-rule made by or on behalf of such candidate at the time of such delivery;—

(b) in sub-rule (2), for the words "Local Government," the words "district board" shall be substituted; and

(c) in sub-rule (4) for the words "in the case of the district board," the words "in the case of the district board or table board," shall be substituted; and

(d) in sub-rule (5), for the words "Local Government," the words "district board" shall be substituted;—

(e) in sub-rule (1) of rule 5, for the words "district or table board," the words "district board" shall be substituted;—

(f) in sub-rule (2) of rule 5, for the words "district or table board," the words "district board" shall be substituted;—

(g) in rule 12, for the words "district or table board," the words "district board" shall be substituted;—

(h) in Form IV, for the words and lines "District board," in both the places where they occur, the following words and lines shall be substituted;—

"(a) in Form VII, for the words and lines "District board," the words and lines "district board" shall be substituted;—

(b) in Form IX, for the words and lines "District board," the words and lines "district board" shall be substituted;—

(c) in Form IX, for the words and lines "District board," the words and lines "district board" shall be substituted;—

(d) in Form IX, for the words and lines "District board," the words and lines "district board" shall be substituted;—

(e) in Form IX, for the words and lines "District board," the words and lines "district board" shall be substituted;—

II.

In Part II of the said rules—

(a) in clause (a) of sub-rule (1) of rule 1, for the words "district or table board," the words "district board" shall be substituted;—

(b) in sub-rule (1) of clause (1) of sub-rule (1) of rule 1, for the words "district or table board," the words "district board" shall be substituted;—

(c) in rule 4, the words "on the official roll" appearing after the words "name and number" shall be omitted;—

(d) in rule 5—

(a) for sub-rule (1) and the Explanation thereto, the following sub-rule and Explanation shall be substituted, namely:—

"(1) On or before the date appointed for the presentation of nomination papers, each candidate wishing to stand for election in a district board shall, unless he is an *ad hoc* elector, deposit or cause to be deposited with the Election Officer, in such or in Government Treasury notes of legal value at the current rate of the day, a sum of one hundred rupees and no part thereof so to, unless he is an *ad hoc* elector, to be duly estimated for any cause in respect of which such deposit has not been made. A separate deposit shall be required in respect of each entry of the district board for which the candidate wishes to stand."

Explanation.—The delivery to the Election Officer of a receipt from a Government treasury in the district or from one of the branches of the Imperial Bank of India, Malaya, situated in the district, evidencing the payment by or on behalf of a candidate to the credit of the district board, of the amount required to be deposited under this sub-rule, shall be deemed to be a deposit of such amount within the meaning of this sub-rule made by or on behalf of such candidate at the time of such delivery;—

(b) in sub-rule (2), for the words "Local Government," the words "district board" shall be substituted;—

(c) in sub-rule (4), for the words "in the case of the district board," the words "in the case of the district board or table board," shall be substituted;—

(d) in sub-rule (5), for the words "Local Government," the words "district board" shall be substituted;—

(e) in sub-rule (1) of rule 1, for the words "district or table board," the words "district board" shall be substituted;—

(f) in sub-rule (2) of rule 1, for the words "district or table board," the words "district board" shall be substituted;—

(g) in sub-rule (4) of rule 1, for the words "any district or table board," the words "any district board" shall be substituted;—

(h) in Form VII, for the words and lines "District board," the words and lines "district board" shall be substituted;—

(i) in Form IX, for the words and lines "District board," the words and lines "district board" shall be substituted;—

(j) in Form IX, for the words and lines "District board," the words and lines "district board" shall be substituted;—

(k) in Form IX, for the words and lines "District board," the words and lines "district board" shall be substituted;—

with a notice that the nomination papers will be taken up by the Election Officer for scrutiny at the office of the local board or other specified place on the date appointed under rule 2 on the hour specified.

Scrutiny of Nomination Papers.

3. (1) On the date appointed for the scrutiny of nominations the nomination paper prepared and signed by each elector and any other person duly authorized in writing by each elector and signed for the purpose of submitting the Election Officer, or other person duly authorized in such case, may be presented under rule 2 and the Election Officer shall give such person all reasonable facilities to examine the nomination papers of all candidates which have been accepted or allowed.

(2) The Election Officer shall then examine the nomination paper and shall decide all objections which may be made in the form by any elector and may allow or reject objections or on the petition after such necessary inquiry, if any, as he thinks necessary, which may be made in any of the following grounds:—

(a) that the candidate is not duly qualified for election under section 24, 25 or 26 of the Act;

(b) that the proposer or seconder is a person whose name is not registered as the elector for the district, village or ward in the form; or

(c) that there has been any failure on the part of the candidate or his proposer or seconder to comply with any of the provisions of rule 2 or 3.

(3) If the Election Officer decides in favour of a candidate, he shall forward to the local board or other authority a copy of the nomination paper and the election paper and shall also forward to the local board or other authority a copy of the nomination paper and the election paper and shall also forward to the local board or other authority a copy of the nomination paper and the election paper.

(4) On the completion of the scrutiny of nominations and after copies of the nomination papers and election papers have been forwarded to the local board or other authority, the Election Officer shall present at the local board or other authority a list in Form 11 of persons whose nominations have not been accepted or allowed and who have not withdrawn their candidature and publish it on the notice board of the office of the local board or other authority not less than two days after the copy of the paper is received and at least two days before the date fixed for the election.

(5) The local board or other authority shall then decide the names of the candidates who have been accepted or allowed and shall then forward to the local board or other authority a copy of the nomination paper and the election paper.

(6) In the case of elections to a district board, copies of the list of candidates who have been accepted or allowed shall be sent to the office of the local board or other authority and shall be published in the local board or other authority.

4. (1) Any candidate may withdraw his candidature at any time by writing signed by him and delivered to the Election Officer at the office of the local board or other authority for the scrutiny of nominations. Unless the notice is delivered by a person authorized in writing by the candidate, the candidate's signature on the notice shall be a condition for the withdrawal of his candidature. A candidate who has withdrawn his candidature shall not be allowed to stand at the withdrawal or to be re-nominated as a candidate for the same election.

(2) The Election Officer may, having a notice of withdrawal, as soon as may be, cause a notice of withdrawal to be published in the manner provided in sub-rule (1) of rule 3 and in the case of a district board, also in the manner provided in sub-rule (2) of that rule.

(3) The following provisions shall apply in respect of candidates who have been duly accepted and have not withdrawn their candidature in the manner and within the time provided in sub-rule (1) of rule 3.

Case 1.—Where the election is held for filling up vacant reserved vacancies only or reserved vacancies of the same class only:—

(a) if the number of candidates or of eligible candidates in the case may be, is equal to that of the vacancies, the Election Officer shall declare such candidates as all such candidates to be duly elected;

(b) if the number of candidates or of eligible candidates in the case may be, is less than that of the vacancies, the Election Officer shall declare such candidates as all such candidates to be duly elected; and

(c) if the number of candidates or of eligible candidates in the case may be, is more than that of the vacancies, the Election Officer shall declare such candidates as all such candidates to be duly elected; and

(d) if there is no candidate or eligible candidate, or if the number of candidates or eligible candidates is less than that of the vacancies, the Election Officer shall declare such candidates as all such candidates to be duly elected; and

(e) if the number of candidates or of eligible candidates in the case may be, is more than that of the vacancies, the Election Officer shall declare such candidates as all such candidates to be duly elected; and

Case 2.—Where the election is held for filling up two or more reserved vacancies only and such vacancies are of different classes:—

(a) if the number of candidates eligible for any class of reserved vacancies is equal to that of the vacancies in that class, the Election Officer shall declare such candidates as all such candidates to be duly elected; and

(b) if the number of candidates eligible for any class of reserved vacancies is less than that of the vacancies in that class, the Election Officer shall declare such candidates as all such candidates to be duly elected; and

(c) if the number of candidates eligible for any class of reserved vacancies is more than that of the vacancies in that class, the Election Officer shall declare such candidates as all such candidates to be duly elected; and

(d) if there is no candidate or eligible candidate, or if the number of candidates or eligible candidates is less than that of the vacancies in that class, the Election Officer shall declare such candidates as all such candidates to be duly elected; and

(e) if the number of candidates or eligible candidates in the case may be, is more than that of the vacancies in that class, the Election Officer shall declare such candidates as all such candidates to be duly elected; and

Case 3.—Where the election is held for filling up two or more reserved vacancies, whether in the same class or in different classes and:

(a) one or more reserved vacancies for any class of reserved vacancies is equal to that of the vacancies in that class, the Election Officer shall declare such candidates as all such candidates to be duly elected; and

(b) if the number of candidates or eligible candidates in the case may be, is more than that of the vacancies in that class, the Election Officer shall declare such candidates as all such candidates to be duly elected; and

(c) if the number of candidates or eligible candidates in the case may be, is less than that of the vacancies in that class, the Election Officer shall declare such candidates as all such candidates to be duly elected; and

(d) if the number of candidates or eligible candidates in the case may be, is more than that of the vacancies in that class, the Election Officer shall declare such candidates as all such candidates to be duly elected; and

(e) if the number of candidates or eligible candidates in the case may be, is more than that of the vacancies in that class, the Election Officer shall declare such candidates as all such candidates to be duly elected; and

(f) if there is no candidate or eligible candidate, or if the number of candidates or eligible candidates is less than that of the vacancies in that class, the Election Officer shall declare such candidates as all such candidates to be duly elected; and

(g) if the number of candidates or eligible candidates in the case may be, is more than that of the vacancies in that class, the Election Officer shall declare such candidates as all such candidates to be duly elected; and

(h) if the number of candidates or eligible candidates in the case may be, is more than that of the vacancies in that class, the Election Officer shall declare such candidates as all such candidates to be duly elected; and

(i) if the number of candidates or eligible candidates in the case may be, is more than that of the vacancies in that class, the Election Officer shall declare such candidates as all such candidates to be duly elected; and

(j) if the number of candidates or eligible candidates in the case may be, is more than that of the vacancies in that class, the Election Officer shall declare such candidates as all such candidates to be duly elected; and

(k) if the number of candidates or eligible candidates in the case may be, is more than that of the vacancies in that class, the Election Officer shall declare such candidates as all such candidates to be duly elected; and

(l) if the number of candidates or eligible candidates in the case may be, is more than that of the vacancies in that class, the Election Officer shall declare such candidates as all such candidates to be duly elected; and

(m) if the number of candidates or eligible candidates in the case may be, is more than that of the vacancies in that class, the Election Officer shall declare such candidates as all such candidates to be duly elected; and

(n) if the number of candidates or eligible candidates in the case may be, is more than that of the vacancies in that class, the Election Officer shall declare such candidates as all such candidates to be duly elected; and

(o) if the number of candidates or eligible candidates in the case may be, is more than that of the vacancies in that class, the Election Officer shall declare such candidates as all such candidates to be duly elected; and

(p) if the number of candidates or eligible candidates in the case may be, is more than that of the vacancies in that class, the Election Officer shall declare such candidates as all such candidates to be duly elected; and

(q) if the number of candidates or eligible candidates in the case may be, is more than that of the vacancies in that class, the Election Officer shall declare such candidates as all such candidates to be duly elected; and

candidate and their agents or proxy, he or she attendance the Election Officer shall proceed as follows:—

(3) The ballot box or boxes referred to in such polling station shall be opened on the day specified; and the Election Officer shall take out the papers therefrom, read them at once there in the presence and record the result in a statement in Form VIII.

(4) The Election Officer shall then take together the whole of the ballot papers of all the ballot boxes. The examination and counting of the votes shall then commence. The Election Officer shall on every ballot paper which is wholly or partially rejected, endorse thereon "Rejected." If any candidate or agent present questions the correctness of the rejection, the Election Officer shall also record on the ballot paper the grounds for the rejection thereon.

(5) The Election Officer shall, as far as practicable, proceed continuously with the counting of the votes; and shall, during any necessary intervals, during which the counting has to be suspended, place the ballot papers, packets and other documents relating to the election under his own seal and the seal of such clerk, clerk or other agents or any other to effect them; and adequate precautions shall be taken for their custody.

(6) After the Election Officer has completed the counting and counting of votes, he shall prepare a return of the results of the polling in Form IX, and subject to the provisions of rule 23, shall declare that the candidate or candidates to whom most valid votes have been given, has or have been duly elected.

Provided that if more than one person is returned for any constituency or for women, the Election Officer shall first declare the candidate or candidates belonging to that constituency or who are women as the case may be, or whose legal residence of whom has been given, to be elected to such constituency and area.

(7) Any candidate or agent shall, on application, be permitted to take a copy or an extract from the return in Form IX.

(8) The Election Officer shall not open the sealed packets containing the undivided ballot papers or the sealed copies of the electoral roll or the results of the election.

(9) Upon the completion of the counting and the preparation of the return, the Election Officer shall seal up in separate packets:

(i) the ballot papers, all or some of the votes on which have been counted, and

(ii) the ballot papers of the votes on which have been rejected, and shall mark on each packet the number of papers it contains. A note shall be made giving a description of the contents of such packet and the election in which it relates.

Deposit of Ballot Papers.

24. (1) The Election Officer shall, after declaring the results, forward a copy of the return to the person or persons of the local board concerned and shall retain in his custody the packets of ballot papers, whether sealed, rejected or marked, and of the results thereof. These packets shall not be opened and their contents shall not be inspected or produced except under the order of an election or other competent court.

(2) The Election Officer shall retain the packets and the marked copies of the electoral roll for a year and shall then, unless otherwise directed by the order of an election or other competent court, cause them to be destroyed.

General.

25. (1) If any person has been elected for more than one ward that person, to be elected in writing signed by him or her to the Election Officer, the clerk or clerk for which he is elected in every such constituency, shall furnish the Election Officer within twenty-four hours of the election of the elector with the results of election in the ward or wards for which such person stood as a candidate.

(2) On receipt of the intimation, the Election Officer shall declare the said person to have been elected for the ward or wards shown by him. In default of such intimation, the Election Officer shall declare him to have been elected for any one of the wards or wards. In either case election proceedings shall be started almost for filling up the vacancy in the other ward or wards at the other ward or wards, as the case may be, in which such person has been elected.

26. If there is an equality of votes between any two or more candidates, the Election Officer shall, after giving to the candidates concerned, notice by depositing with each candidate or candidates a statement to have been elected.

24. The Election Officer shall—

(a) publish on the notice board of the office of the local board concerned a notification signed by him, advising the name or names of the candidate or candidates duly elected; and

(b) in the case of election to district boards forward without delay a copy of such notification to the Government, Government Press, for publication in English in the Port St. George and District Gazette.

25. (1) If any question arises as to the interpretation of these rules otherwise than in connection with an inquiry and under the rules for the division of districts as to the validity of an election, the question shall be referred to the Local Government whose decision shall be final.

(2) Finding the decision of the Local Government on any such reference such to them or otherwise of final unless on any inquiry which the Local Government may institute upon receipt of information that an election is being or about to be held in connection of the rules, it shall be lawful for the Local Government to direct the way of the election proceedings of any stage thereof upon the declaration of the results. Any election held or modified in contravention of the orders of the Local Government under this rule shall be void and of no effect whatever.

(3) Unless it is otherwise ordered by the Local Government, election proceedings stayed under this rule shall, notwithstanding of the stay order, proceed from the stage at which they were stayed on fresh dates to be fixed.

26. The election of a member by a local board under sub-section (2) of section 13-A of the Act shall be in the manner provided in the rules for the election of the Vice-President.

27. Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing rules, the Local Government or the election authority may, in the case of participation on ground, or of any participation in person, or in any special interest in the case of any district board, require the Election Officer to do the duties and perform other than those specified or fixed by or under these rules, in all or any of the stages of the election proceedings mentioned hereunder.

FORM A.

The no. 1 (A)

(Declaration paper)

- 1 Name or number of the elector
- 2 Full name of municipality.
- 3 Number of candidates on the electoral roll.
- 4 Elector's, husband's or husband's name.
- 5 Age.
- 6 Sex.
- 7 Community.
- 8 Occupation and address.
- 9 Full name of proposer.
- 10 Number of proposer on the electoral roll.
- 11 Signature of the proposer.
- 12 Full name of the candidate.
- 13 Number of the proposer on the electoral roll.
- 14 Signature of the candidate.

Candidate's Declaration.

I declare that I am a British citizen and am willing to stand for election.

Signature of candidate.

Endorsed by the Election Officer or other authorized person.

Serial number.

This declaration paper was presented to me by (specify name) (date and hour).

Signature of the Election Officer or other authorized person.

Notations

Notations papers which are not presented to the Election Officer or other authorized person before (date) on the day of (date) shall not be received.

FORM II.
(See rule 4.)

List of Candidates received on (date) for

1. Surname.
2. Name of residence.
3. Father's, husband's or partner's name.
4. Sex.
5. Community.
6. Occupation and address.
7. Means of transport.
8. Name of teacher.

Yes.

The nomination papers will be taken up for scrutiny at o'clock on the day of at (place).

Signature of the Election Officer or other authorized person.

FORM III.
(See rule 10.)

List of Valid Nominations.

1. Surname.
2. Name of residence.
3. Sex.
4. Community.
5. Address.

Yes.

This poll will be taken between and at the polling station already notified.

Signature of the Election Officer.

FORM IV.
(See rule 11 (1).)
Ballot paper.

Drawing of.

Drawing of.

Serial No.

Drawing of.

Drawing of.

Serial No.	Initial number (1)	Serial number (2)	Serial number (3)	Serial number (4)
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				

Form of back of Ballot Paper

No.

FORM V.
(See rule 12.)

Revised Form III.

Drawing of.

Serial number	Number on printed roll	Name	Address	Signature of Member of Council or Member of Executive Committee of Council

A-4

FORM VI.
(See rule 13.)

List of Challenged Papers.

Drawing of.

Serial number	Number on printed roll	Name	Address	Signature of Member of Council or Member of Executive Committee of Council

FORM VII.
(See rule 14.)

Statement sent by Polling Officer of

after the polling on 1934 for the

Serial number	Number on printed roll	Number on printed roll	Number on printed roll	Number on printed roll	Number on printed roll

Statement of papers sent to the Election Officer.

Signature of the Polling Officer.

FORM VIII.
(See rule 15 (1).)

Time of polling	Number of ballot papers	Number of ballot papers

Signature of the Election Officer.

FORM IX.
(See rule 16.)

Statement of the Election Officer for the

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1. No portion of the premises situated in lots by section 8 (1) (2) of the Game Licensing and Preserving Statutes Act, 1921 (No. XII of 1921), read with rule 11 of the Statutes Orders Licensing and Preserving Statutes Rules, 1923, the Commissioner of Labour is directed to lay down the following specifications in regard to places to be submitted to him for approval under the said Act—

1. The minimum height of all rooms where machinery is to be installed shall be 12 feet.

2. Downways shall not be less than 4 feet high and 4 feet wide and all exit doors shall open outwards.

3. A single window shall not be less than 4 feet high above the level of the road, shall be provided to the full height of each stage of the road of every ginning factory.

4. Where the gin hall is constructed with the shaft and seed chutes below ground level, shaft and floor lights shall be provided in the gin room for lighting the seed and shaft chutes.

5. A set of stairs steps with suitable handrails shall be provided for easy access to the seed and shaft chutes where such chutes are below ground level.

6. All openings from the seed chutes leading to the main line shaft shall be provided with gates or doors which can be kept closed and locked.

7. Whenever possible the engine and gin rooms shall be permanently and completely separated from each other to prevent the risk of fire.

8. The flooring of the gin hall, belt packing shed and the engine room shall be evenly paved or plastered with concrete.

9. A lagoon apron shall be provided in every ginning factory for the purpose of allowing the lagoon from mud, sticks, leaves, seed and other foreign matter. This apron shall be located at a distance of 10 feet from the shaft at the end of the factory premises. In the case of lagoon aprons at the end of the factory premises, the lagoon apron shall be paved through the lagoon apron before being fed into the gin. The apron or outside shed be suitably paved and provided with a road. On a 12 inches by 12 inches high made of lagoon apron shall be provided at the factory end of the lagoon apron in 12 feet by the floor level of the gin hall.

10. In every ginning factory lot should be reserved by the central passage and paved in, being in a solid at the end of the factory. Roads should be brought into the factory at the opposite end; these arrangements shall be clearly shown in the plan.

11. To prevent sitting of lagoon with the "U" shaped wooden aprons with a 12 inches by 12 inches and expanded metal cover should be provided for each gin in a ginning factory in per design appended to the standard plan.

12. The above specifications are laid down without prejudice to the general requirements laid in G.O. No. 2214, P.M. dated 15th November 1923, and contained in the Statutes Rules, relating to all factories under the Statutes Factories Act, 1915, as subsequently amended which are applicable to the factories coming within the purview of the Game Licensing and Preserving Statutes Act, 1921.

13. It must be understood definitely that the construction of a factory coming within the purview of the Game Licensing and Preserving Statutes Act shall not be started until the plan has been approved by the Commissioner of Labour, Madras, the prescribed fee only under section 8 (1) (2) of the Game Licensing and

Preserving Statutes Act. Failure to observe this procedure will render the premises liable to be closed, liable to prosecution under the Act. Works referred to G.O. No. 2214, P.M. dated 15th November 1923, Chapter of Municipal Councils and Principles of Local Bodies are required not to take licence for the machinery. If such factories within the plan have been previously approved by the Commissioner of Labour. A model design of ginning factory showing all the requirements of the Act and rules is available for sale to the public at the Government Press, Madras. It may be taken as a guide by persons wishing to construct ginning factory factories. Plans for structure should be sent to the Inspector of Factories concerned in the first instance through the Local Board or Municipal Body where the premises the factory is situated.

ANNEXURE.

MEASUREMENT OF FLOORSPACE RELATIVE TO MACHINERY IN A GIN FACTORY IN G.O. No. 2214, P.M. DATED 15th November 1923.

All rooms in which mechanical power is employed will be used should be in a suitable height. (A minimum of 12 feet is suggested.)

1. The power requirements, floor space at the rate of 32 square feet for each person to be employed at one time in any room should be provided. These mechanical or electrical power is not used a working space of at least 100 cubic feet for each person, and where such power is used, at least 200 cubic feet should be provided.

2. The lighting should be sufficient and, wherever possible, there should be daylight in the room in addition to windows. 3. Every room, including open shed should be provided in the proportion of 3 square feet for each person to be employed and the opening should be such as to admit a constant supply of air.

4. All doors of such should open outwards and should be at least 2 feet high and 4 feet wide. All rooms should have two exits in the case of an emergency. Every building of more than one story should be provided with at least two sets of stairs between permanently fixed outer timbers or outside the building as far as is practicable excepted areas from every part of the factory to the ground level and every passage or door giving access to an adjacent staircase should be as unobstructed as is practicable from the main entrance of the upper story in which not more than twenty persons are to be employed—one set of stairs made of any combustible material should be provided. Every ginning factory should be provided with at least two flights of stairs made of brickwork or other fire-resisting material.

5. There should be sufficient room at or near open shed the factory to allow for a satisfactory location of lagoon. Lagoon should be in an accessible place within the premises of the factory and detached from the other factory buildings. This accommodation shall be provided on the side and down to the ground rule 11 (1) of the Statutes Factories Act, 1915.

6. In the case of open sheds, roof of corrugated or galvanised iron, without any other protection covering should be provided within the length of the room immediately below it is more than 50 feet.

Z. B. REDDY,
Commissioner of Labour and Chief Inspector of Factories.

Madras, 10th August 1934



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 27]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1934. [Price, 1 anna.

Part I-B—Educational

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NOTIFICATIONS

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EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

AFFIDAVIT.

Fort St. George, September 4, 1934.

No. 228.—Under section 3 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, the Government are pleased to appoint Miss A. de Souza as a member of the District Educational Council, Madras, vice Mrs. M. F. Souza, resigned.

NOTIFICATIONS

No. 224.—Under section 3 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, the Government are pleased to appoint Miss A. de Souza as a member of the District Educational Council, Madras, vice Mrs. M. F. Souza, resigned.

Fort St. George, September 4, 1934.

No. 225.—Under rule 16 (2) of the rules in the Schedule to the Madras Local Boards and Elementary Education (Amendment) Act, 1924 (Madras Act II of 1924), the Government are pleased to appoint Mr. J. de Souza as a member of the District Educational Council, Madras, vice Mrs. M. F. Souza, resigned.

Fort St. George, August 31, 1934.

No. 226.—The Government are pleased to appoint Mr. J. de Souza as a member of the District Educational Council, Madras, vice Mrs. M. F. Souza, resigned.

Fort St. George, September 4, 1934.

No. 227.—The following amendments to the rules relating to the Deputy Inspectors' Test published with Notification No. 214, dated 19th September 1933, at page 100-101 of Part I-B of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 11th September 1934, are subsequently amended, are published—

AMENDMENTS.

In rule 1, for the word 'April' substitute the word 'December.'

B-1

In rule 2 and 3 for the words 'Commissioner for Government Inspectors' substitute the words 'Madras District Commissioner.'

In rule 5, for the word 'May' substitute the word 'June.'

In rule 6, delete the word 'and.'

In rule 8 for the words and figure 'the 31st January' substitute the words and figure 'the 30th September' and delete the last sentence.

J. H. SOUTHERN,

Deputy Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

POSTING.

M. R. S. V. Viswanatha Svarupa Rao, Lecturer, College of Arts, Bangalore, and, visiting Lecturer, Government Training College, Bangalore, to officiate as Junior Professor of Education, Government Training College, Bangalore, in the Madras Educational Service (1934-35), from 11th September 1934.

W. E. SMITH,

Acting Director of Public Instruction.

Madras, 10th September 1934.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

NOTIFICATION.

Electors of Chairman of the Board of Studies in Indian Music.

It is hereby notified that M. R. S. V. Viswanatha Svarupa Rao, M.A., has been declared elected Chairman of the Board of Studies in Indian Music.

Madras, 10th September 1934.

Graduates of the harkness examination who were allowed to pay half fees during the first term will be given a similar concession for 1934 term also.

After the 10th October 1934, a list of one year in the degree will be submitted till the end of Thursday, the 24th October, and the list will be closed. Commence till Wednesday, the 31st October 1934. There will be no further list to be made over at the office on Wednesday, the 31st October, at the latest.

K. KRISHNA MURDOO,
Principal.

The Law College, Madras.
15th September 1934.

NOTIFICATIONS.

It is hereby notified that the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, in his Proceedings No. 368/74, dated 22nd August 1934, has directed the Government of Madras, a pupil of Board Middle school, Secchi, from admission into any regulated institution till the end of the school year 1934-35.

SEVARAM RATHI,
Deputy Education Officer, Bangalore.

Bangalore, 10th September 1934.

The instructions in Proceedings E.O.O. No. 111 Ad 22, dated 10th July 1934, the Deputy Superintendents of Madras District in the Madras district will however be designated as mentioned below. The designations of Deputy Superintendents as they are given in Proceedings E.O.O. No. 111 Ad 22, dated 10th February 1933, will not be changed.

Deputy Superintendents in charge of the District.	Designation of the Deputy Superintendents.
(1) Chelavai	Deputy Superintendents in charge of Chelavai.
(2) Kallar	Deputy Superintendents in charge of Kallar.
(3) Kallar	Deputy Superintendents in charge of Kallar.
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(98) Kallar	Deputy Superintendents in charge of Kallar.
(99) Kallar	Deputy Superintendents in charge of Kallar.
(100) Kallar	Deputy Superintendents in charge of Kallar.

K. MURAHMAD,
District Educational Officer, Madras.
Calcutta, 22nd July 1934.

VACANCIES.

Advertisements are invited for the post of a Lecturer in Chemical Engineering (first grade) in a Ministry of Education, Madras, in the Government Technical College of Madras and Technology, Madras.

The appointment of University teachers will be made on the basis of their original work and research and not merely on the basis of the degree of the appointment.

The appointed candidate shall be appointed in the first grade on probation for a term not exceeding three years and shall be eligible for confirmation at the end of the period. He shall, on confirmation, be eligible to hold his appointment until he is 60 years old and shall be subject to the provisions in the University Code of

regulations, salary, provided fund, leave and leave advances, and other matters.

Applications should be made through the following procedure: Name, age, residential qualifications (State University), experience, class and distinction obtained, date of passing such examination, special qualifications with details of research work already done, if any, in teaching B.A. and B.Sc. (Pass and Honours) with copies of testimonials regarding character and fitness for the post from heads of institutions in which the applicant has served; other particulars, if any, such as present position and pay.

Applicants should send in three copies of their applications through their official agencies. Each applicant should send four copies of his application and testimonials in the form to be sent from the agencies. Only copies of testimonials should be sent; originals, if any, will not be returned.

Applications should be sent by registered post addressed to the Registrar and Superintendent - Applications for Teaching Post - at or to Madras by or before 4 p.m. on 1st October 1934.

The appointments will be made by the Registrar. If a suitable candidate for the post advertised is not available, the appointments will be made in the next lower grade (Lecturer, second grade). No. 125-74-265. Applicants should state if they are prepared to take up the University post on probation, if called to them.

If the Registrar or the Committee of Selection desires to interview any candidate, he should arrange to be present at the University Office, Madras, on the date and time specified, at his own expense.

Consent for appointment either directly or indirectly will be treated as a disqualification.

(By order)

C. D. S. CHETTI,
Registrar, Madras University.

University Office, Madras,
10th August 1934.

Advertisements are invited from qualified secondary grade trained women teachers knowing Hindi at Higher Elementary School Madras women teachers for teaching in the Government Training School for Madras women, Madras.

The pay for secondary grade trained teachers will be Rs. 30 per month.

The pay for Higher Elementary grade trained teachers will be Rs. 22 per month.

Trained teachers are allowed to live in the Hostel on the payment of board and lodging charges.

The following particulars should be furnished in the application:

- (1) Name.
- (2) Age and date of birth.
- (3) Marital status or widow.
- (4) Occupancy.
- (5) Date of completion of Teacher's certificate.
- (6) Qualifications.
- (7) Current.
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JOSEPH N. LOVE,

Inspector of this School, Fifth Circle,
Chandigarh, 25th August 1934.

CRISTON--

- 812 Iremu Pua, X. V. (Passed in B.)
814 Nukunuku, A. V. (Passed in F.)

COCAVIA--

- 816 Rikua Pua, X. (Passed in A & C.)
817 Tugunakua, A. (Passed in A, B, C and F.)
818 Tugunakua, P. (Passed in A, B, C and D.)
819 Tugunakua, M. C. (Passed in D.)

COMBATONE--

- 820 Kugunakua, G. Pua, S. X. (Passed in A, B, C and D.)
821 Kugunakua, B. (Passed in B.)
822 Kugunakua, K. K. (Passed in C, D and F.)

COBAPAN--

- 823 Aikua Kikua, P. X. (Passed in A and C.)
824 Kugunakua, A. (Passed in C.)

ELMORE--

- 825 Kugunakua, Y. (Passed in A, B & C.)
826 Kugunakua, A. (Passed in B & C.)
827 Kugunakua, B. (Passed in A & B.)

CUTTER

- 828 Kugunakua, M. (Passed in A & C.)
829 Kugunakua, B. (Passed in C.)

MADAM--

- 830 Kugunakua, B. (Passed in A.)
831 Kugunakua, V. X. (Passed in A, B, C, D, E and F.)
832 Kugunakua, Pua, P. (Passed in F.)
833 Kugunakua, K. M. (Passed in C.)
834 Kugunakua, C. (Passed in C.)
835 Kugunakua, Pua, K. M. (Passed in C.)
836 Kugunakua, Pua, V. (Passed in F.)

MADAM--

- 837 Kugunakua, V. (Passed in A & C.)

MADAM--

- 838 Kugunakua, Pua, V. V. (Passed in B.)

MADAM--

- 839 Kugunakua, B. A. (Passed in C.)

MADAM--

- 840 Kugunakua, A. J. (Passed in B.)

MADAM--

- 841 Kugunakua, B. K. (Passed in B & F.)

C. P. KASUNAKUA MESON,
Secretary.

Office of the Madam-Service Commission,
Tugunakua P.O., Madam, 11th September 1934.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 37] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1934. [PART, 4 ANGAS.

Part II—Miscellaneous Notifications

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Revenue	1015	Service & Miscellaneous	1015
War	1015	Service & Miscellaneous	1015

APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE, ETC.

JUDICIAL.

No. 85. **Leave.**—M. S. Raj, Muziris District Magistrate, Madras, is granted leave on average pay for two months with effect from the 14th August 1934.

G. S. WHITE,
Secretary.

High Court, Madras,
24th September 1934.

REVENUE.

Leave.—Under rule 46 of the Fundamental Rules, M. S. Raj, M. S. Raj, Muziris District Magistrate, Madras, is granted leave on average pay for three months with effect from the 14th August 1934.

R. S. WHITE,
Secretary to the Commissioner of Madras.

Madras, 24th September 1934.

MARINE.

Leave.—Mr. S. G. King, Port Officer, Calcutta, is granted leave on average pay for eight months from 1st October 1934 at date of report.

W. F. RUFFIN,
for Secretary Port Officer.

Madras, 24th September 1934.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Posting.—M. S. Raj, M. S. Raj, Muziris District Magistrate, Madras, is posted to be Assistant District Magistrate, Madras, and Assistant District Magistrate, Government Headquarters Hospital, Calcutta.

M. S. Raj, M. S. Raj, Muziris District Magistrate, Madras, is posted to be Assistant District Magistrate, Madras, and Assistant District Magistrate, Government Headquarters Hospital, Calcutta.

13-4

from leave, to be Assistant District Medical Officer, Madras, and Assistant Superintendent, Government Headquarters Hospital, Calcutta, in his vacancy.

M. S. Raj, M. S. Raj, Muziris District Magistrate, Madras, is posted to be Assistant District Magistrate, Madras, and Assistant District Magistrate, Government Headquarters Hospital, Calcutta, in his vacancy.

M. S. Raj, M. S. Raj, Muziris District Magistrate, Madras, is posted to be Assistant District Magistrate, Madras, and Assistant District Magistrate, Government Headquarters Hospital, Calcutta, in his vacancy.

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M. S. Raj, M. S. Raj, Muziris District Magistrate, Madras, is posted to be Assistant District Magistrate, Madras, and Assistant District Magistrate, Government Headquarters Hospital, Calcutta, in his vacancy.

Quality of Cotton: Fairness in the grading factors used at the various Cotton markets at Bremen, Meade, in the Machine Foundation during the week ending 30th August 1934.

(Note.—A.J. figures are in Tads of 400 lb. (180 kg.)

[illegible]

Statement of Current Payments to the Mafia Presidency for the week ending 21st August 1994

[Section 9 (C) of the Child Care and Protection Act, 1984, vide]

Variety of fishes.	Weight of fishes.			
	During the year.	During the corresponding year last year.	From 1st February 1901.	During the corresponding period.
Essexian	60	15	13	20
Scout	2,219	1,581	122,912	30,110
Club total	478	1,596	122,925	30,130
Western and Western Coastal	4,480	8,509	146,091	227,461
Western and Western Coastal	1,391	322	398,170	64,800
Club total	141	809	61,107	10,496
On the coast	—	—	—	—
Weight	5,463	10,500	498,180	328,110

Statement showing the quantity of Rice Cotton and other goods, with cargoes sent to the Ports of Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Dacca, Manipal and Malpo, from 15th July 1823 to 31st August 1824 and from 1st February 1824 to 31st August 1824.

Offices.—All business was to be done at 420 N. 2nd St.

[illegible]

Madras, 22d September 1934

S. V. KAMAROVSKIY,
Director of Agriculture

No. 38 of 1933, DISTRICT COURT, BELLARY.
Pada Ravi Gowd—Petitioner (Defendant).
Arappa, Parappa, and many others—Counter-petitioners (Plaintiffs).

Motion is hereby given under section 37 (5) of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 that the order of adjournment, dated 14th August 1933, passed against the above-named insolvent was annulled by an order of this Court, dated 26th July 1934.

No. 3 of 1933, DISTRICT COURT, BELLARY.
Deena Petham Gowd, Venkayappa Gowd, and Shasthanna Gowd—Petitioners (Defendants).
Manakathalli Rangappa Rangappa and twelve others—Counter-petitioners (Plaintiffs).

Motion is hereby given under section 37 (5) of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 that the order of adjournment, dated 14th August 1933, passed against the above-named insolvent was annulled by an order of this Court, dated 26th July 1934.

No. 9 of 1933 (L.S. No. 107 of 1934), DISTRICT COURT, BELLARY.
Jagannatha Appanna—Petitioner (Defendant).
Ravi Reddy Rangappa and ten others—Counter-petitioners (Plaintiffs).

Motion is hereby given under section 37 (5) of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 that the order of adjournment, dated 24th August 1933, passed against the above-named insolvent was annulled by an order of this Court, dated 26th August 1934.

DISTRICT COURT, BELLARY (No. 81 of 1933, 1934 COURT, BELLARY).
Krishna Reddy Sub—Petitioner (Defendant).
H. Nijalingappa and five others—Counter-petitioners (Plaintiffs).

Motion is hereby given under section 37 (5) of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 that the order of adjournment, dated 1st February 1934, passed against the above-named insolvent was annulled by an order of this Court, dated 26th July 1934.

No. 4 of 1933, DISTRICT COURT, BELLARY.
(No. 8 of 1933, 1934 COURT, BELLARY).
Pillai Kathan Reddy—Petitioner (Defendant).
Arumugam Rangappa and seventeen others—Counter-petitioners (Plaintiffs).

Motion is hereby given under section 37 (5) of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 that the order of adjournment, dated 1st August 1933, passed against the above-named insolvent was annulled by an order of this Court, dated 26th July 1934.

No. 11 of 1933, DISTRICT COURT, BELLARY.
(No. 31 of 1933, 1934 COURT).
Kannan Balakrishna Reddy—Petitioner (Defendant).
Venkatiah Subrahma and ten others—Counter-petitioners (Plaintiffs).

Motion is hereby given under section 37 (5) of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 that the order of adjournment, dated 1st July 1933, passed against the above-named insolvent was annulled by an order of this Court, dated 26th July 1934.

No. 28 of 1933, DISTRICT COURT, BELLARY.
(No. 9 of 1933, 1934 COURT).
D. Ramappa—Petitioner (Defendant).
The Bellary City Water and Sewerage Company, Limited, by Managing Director B. Krishnaswamy Chetty and eleven others—Counter-petitioners (Plaintiffs).

Motion is hereby given under section 37 (5) of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 that the order of adjournment, dated 21st August 1933, passed against the above-named insolvent was annulled by an order of this Court, dated 26th July 1934.

No. 25 of 1933, DISTRICT COURT, BELLARY.
First of T. Thiruvengadam, and M. Nallappa by petition T. Thiruvengadam—Petitioners (Defendants).
Debbala Rangappa and Gopalan—Counter-petitioners (Plaintiffs).

Motion is hereby given under section 37 (5) of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 that the order of adjournment, dated 1st July 1933, passed against the above-named insolvent was annulled by an order of this Court, dated 26th July 1934.

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No. 40 of 1933, DISTRICT COURT, BELLARY.
Kann Ganthappa Ayya Gowd—Petitioner (Defendant).
Ramananthappa, Nallappa—Counter-petitioners (Plaintiffs).

Motion is hereby given under section 37 (5) of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 that the order of adjournment, dated 4th August 1933, passed against the above-named insolvent was annulled by an order of this Court, dated 26th July 1934.

No. 66 of 1933, DISTRICT COURT, BELLARY.
K. Ganesh Reddy—Petitioner (Defendant).
Mudiga Appanna and others—Counter-petitioners (Plaintiffs).

Motion is hereby given under section 37 (5) of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 that the order of adjournment, dated 21st November 1933, passed against the above-named insolvent was annulled by an order of this Court, dated 26th July 1934.

No. 20 of 1934, DISTRICT COURT, BELLARY.
Pada Ravi Reddy, son of Nimmappa, aged 47, husband, resident at Manakathalli, Mangal Taluk—Petitioner (Defendant).
Minor Nallappa and five others—Counter-petitioners (Plaintiffs).

Motion is hereby given under section 30 of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 that the above-named petitioner (Defendant) has been adjudged insolvent on 24th August 1934 and that he is given leave till 22nd January 1935 for applying for discharge. The creditors should prove their debts before that date.

No. 21 of 1934, DISTRICT COURT, BELLARY.
H. Chakravarthy Reddy and 8 Nallappa—Counter-petitioners (Plaintiffs).
Lakshmi Venkata Reddy, son of Lakshmi Nimmappa Reddy, aged 30, Koppa, agriculturist, resident at Koppa, Mangal Taluk—Counter-petitioners (Plaintiffs).

Motion is hereby given under section 30 of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 that the above-named counter-petitioners (Plaintiffs) have been adjudged insolvent on 21st August 1934 and that he is given leave till 28th February 1935 for applying for discharge. The creditors should prove their debts before that date.

No. 35 of 1934, DISTRICT COURT, BELLARY.
Chandrasekhara Reddy, son of Pappanna, aged 45, husband, resident at Chikla, Mangal Taluk—Petitioner (Defendant).
Deena Rangappa and twenty others—Counter-petitioners (Plaintiffs).

Motion is hereby given under section 30 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 that the above-named petitioner (Defendant) has applied to this Court to appoint him as receiver and that the said petition stands pending in the 22nd September 1934 for hearing objection, if any.

No. 33 of 1934, DISTRICT COURT, BELLARY.
Ramananthappa, Ramanatha Chetty and Chikla Reddy Rangappa—Petitioners (Defendants).
Chakravarthy Deena Rangappa, son of Chikla Rangappa, 54 years, resident of Mangalore, Mangal Taluk—Counter-petitioners (Plaintiffs).

Motion is hereby given under section 30 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 that the above-named petitioners (Defendants) have applied to this Court to appoint the counter-petitioners (Plaintiffs) as receiver and that the said petition stands pending in the 26th September 1934 for hearing objection, if any.

No. 11 of 1934, DISTRICT COURT, BELLARY.
Indrakrishna Madhuvengappa—Petitioner (Defendant).
Venkata Venkatesa Gowd, son of Indrakrishna Gowd, 21 years, 1st year student of Vaidyanatha, Mangal Taluk—Counter-petitioners (Plaintiffs).

Motion is hereby given under section 30 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 that the above-named petitioner (Defendant) has applied to this Court to appoint him as receiver and that the said petition stands pending in the 21st October 1934 for hearing objection, if any.

J. C. STODART,
 District Judge.

Bellary, 24 September 1934.

application made prior to 25th October 1934 for hearing. All evidence relating to appeal the same may appear in the Courtroom in person or by pleader by leave of the Court.

T. N. KRISHNAMURTHI VASAPPAI,
District Judge.

Bellur, 26th August 1934.

No. 4 of 1934, District Court, West Tanjore.

Madhaya Chettiar, adopted son of Kothayappa Chettiar, residing in Thakernapala village, Anantapur taluk—Plaintiff (Defect).

Karthasammud and eight others—Respondents (Defendants).

Notice is hereby given under section 10 of Act V of 1926 that the above-named plaintiff (debtor) has been adjudged an insolvent by order of this Court on 4th September 1934 and he should apply for his final discharge as or before the 15th day of 1934. Creditors are required to offer proofs of their claims before the Official Receiver, West Tanjore, with all possible expedition.

G. J. GOUGHAN,
District Judge.

Tanjore, 26 September 1934.

No. 52 of 1934, District Court, Anantapur.

Amra Venkata, son of Tattaya, Derrang of Anantapur—Plaintiff (Defect).

Pedda Narayana and eight others of Anantapur—Respondents (Defendants).

Take notice that the above-named plaintiff (debtor) is adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated the 31st day of July 1934, that one year is granted to him to apply for discharge and that the Official Receiver, East Guntur, is appointed Receiver to his assets, before whom the creditors should produce all his assets in one week and take necessary instructions from him for further action.

No. 14 of 1934, District Court, Anantapur.

Kanaka Narayana, son of Subbaraya, resident of Talapala of Tanakalpet—Plaintiff (Defect).

Bondra, Guntur and eleven others of Rajahmundry and other places—Respondents (Defendants).

Take notice that the above-named plaintiff (debtor) is adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated the 14th day of August 1934, that one year is granted to him to apply for discharge and that the Official Receiver, East Godavari, is appointed Receiver to his assets, before whom the creditors should produce all his assets in one week and take necessary instructions from him for further action.

No. 14 of 1934, District Court, Anantapur.

Karim Subbaraya, son of Kanyasamma, Thapa and cultivator of Tadipatri—Plaintiff (Defect).

Gopaswami Sanyasaram and ten others of Tadipatri—Respondents (Defendants).

Take notice that the above-named plaintiff (debtor) is adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated the 14th day of August 1934, that one year is granted to him to apply for discharge and that the Official Receiver, East Godavari, is appointed Receiver to his assets, before whom the creditors should produce all his assets in one week and take necessary instructions from him for further action.

No. 15 of 1934, District Court, Anantapur.

Ganesh Subbarayana, son of Subbaraya, and Thapa and cultivator of Tadipatri—Plaintiff (Defect).

Kanaka Sanyasaram and ten others of Tadipatri—Respondents (Defendants).

Take notice that the above-named plaintiff (debtor) is adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated the 14th day of August 1934, that one year is granted to him to apply for discharge and that the Official Receiver, East Godavari, is appointed Receiver to his assets, before whom the creditors should produce all his assets in one week and take necessary instructions from him for further action.

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No. 35 of 1934, District Court, Anantapur.

Kanaka Sanyasaram, son of Subbaraya, and Thapa and cultivator of Tadipatri—Plaintiff (Defect).

Kanaka Sanyasaram, son of Subbaraya, and Thapa and cultivator of Tadipatri—Plaintiff (Defect).

Take notice that the above-named plaintiff (debtor) is adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated the 31st day of July 1934, that one year is granted to him to apply for discharge and that the Official Receiver, East Godavari, is appointed Receiver to his assets, before whom the creditors should produce all his assets in one week and take necessary instructions from him for further action.

No. 35 of 1934, District Court, Anantapur.

Kanaka Sanyasaram, son of Subbaraya, and Thapa and cultivator of Tadipatri—Plaintiff (Defect).

Kanaka Sanyasaram, son of Subbaraya, and Thapa and cultivator of Tadipatri—Plaintiff (Defect).

Take notice that the above-named plaintiff (debtor) is adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated the 31st day of July 1934, that one year is granted to him to apply for discharge and that the Official Receiver, East Godavari, is appointed Receiver to his assets, before whom the creditors should produce all his assets in one week and take necessary instructions from him for further action.

No. 35 of 1934, District Court, Anantapur.

Kanaka Sanyasaram, son of Subbaraya, and Thapa and cultivator of Tadipatri—Plaintiff (Defect).

Kanaka Sanyasaram, son of Subbaraya, and Thapa and cultivator of Tadipatri—Plaintiff (Defect).

Take notice that the above-named plaintiff (debtor) is adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated the 31st day of July 1934, that one year is granted to him to apply for discharge and that the Official Receiver, East Godavari, is appointed Receiver to his assets, before whom the creditors should produce all his assets in one week and take necessary instructions from him for further action.

No. 35 of 1934, District Court, Anantapur.

Kanaka Sanyasaram, son of Subbaraya, and Thapa and cultivator of Tadipatri—Plaintiff (Defect).

Kanaka Sanyasaram, son of Subbaraya, and Thapa and cultivator of Tadipatri—Plaintiff (Defect).

Take notice that the above-named plaintiff (debtor) is adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated the 31st day of July 1934, that one year is granted to him to apply for discharge and that the Official Receiver, East Godavari, is appointed Receiver to his assets, before whom the creditors should produce all his assets in one week and take necessary instructions from him for further action.

No. 35 of 1934, District Court, Anantapur.

Kanaka Sanyasaram, son of Subbaraya, and Thapa and cultivator of Tadipatri—Plaintiff (Defect).

Kanaka Sanyasaram, son of Subbaraya, and Thapa and cultivator of Tadipatri—Plaintiff (Defect).

Take notice that the above-named plaintiff (debtor) is adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated the 31st day of July 1934, that one year is granted to him to apply for discharge and that the Official Receiver, East Godavari, is appointed Receiver to his assets, before whom the creditors should produce all his assets in one week and take necessary instructions from him for further action.

No. 35 of 1934, District Court, Anantapur.

Kanaka Sanyasaram, son of Subbaraya, and Thapa and cultivator of Tadipatri—Plaintiff (Defect).

Kanaka Sanyasaram, son of Subbaraya, and Thapa and cultivator of Tadipatri—Plaintiff (Defect).

Take notice that the above-named plaintiff (debtor) is adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated the 31st day of July 1934, that one year is granted to him to apply for discharge and that the Official Receiver, East Godavari, is appointed Receiver to his assets, before whom the creditors should produce all his assets in one week and take necessary instructions from him for further action.

from the date stipulated therein. The petitioner has requested to permit these claims to come to trial by his delivering or tendering the amount paid to the Official Receiver, before the date specified in Part No. 2 of the Deceased Insolvent's Petition.

No. 10 of 1934, First Court, Madras.

S. P. S. Kandasami Chettiar & Bros. First, through managing partner Sankaranga Chettiar as respondents—Petitioner (Official Receiver).
S. Kandasami Chettiar, son of Sankaranga Chettiar, son of Sankaranga Chettiar, Chettiar of Amalapuram, Madras (Official Receiver).

Under section 27 of Act V of 1926, it is hereby notified that the above-named petitioner has been adjudicated as insolvent on 24th April 1934, that his properties are vested in the Official Receiver, East Tanjore, and that the creditors should prove their claims as early as possible and that the petitioner should apply for final discharge within one year from 24th April 1934.

T. A. SUBBAYYA PILLAI.

Additional Subordinate Judge.

Madras, 2nd August 1934.

No. 10 of 1934, First Court, Madras.

V. S. Mahalingam Aiyar, admitted as a Voluntary Assignee at Pottapalayam Agency, North Arcot District—Petitioner (Official Receiver).
Mahalingam Aiyar and others—Respondents (Creditors).

Under section 27 of Act V of 1926, it is hereby notified that the above-named petitioner has been adjudicated as insolvent on 24th April 1934, that his properties are vested in the Official Receiver, East Tanjore, and that the creditors should prove their claims as early as possible and that the petitioner should apply for final discharge within one year from 24th April 1934.

No. 14 of 1934, First Court, Madras.

T. V. Krishnaswami Srinivas, son of Venkatasubba Srinivas, at Kottam, Madras—Petitioner (Official Receiver).
Srinivas Srinivas and others—Respondents (Creditors).

Under section 27 of Act V of 1926, it is hereby notified that the above-named petitioner has been adjudicated as insolvent on 24th April 1934, that his properties are vested in the Official Receiver, East Tanjore, and that the creditors should prove their claims as early as possible and that the petitioner should apply for final discharge within one year from 24th April 1934.

No. 22 of 1934, First Court, Madras.

Durgarajam Srinivas, son of Venkateswari Srinivas, at Alankulam, Madras—Petitioner (Official Receiver).
Srinivas Srinivas and others—Respondents (Creditors).

Under section 27 of Act V of 1926, it is hereby notified that the above-named petitioner has been adjudicated as insolvent on 24th April 1934, that his properties are vested in the Official Receiver, East Tanjore, and that the creditors should prove their claims as early as possible and that the petitioner should apply for final discharge within one year from 24th April 1934.

No. 1 of 1934, First Court, Madras.

G. Srinivasan Pillai, son of Sankaranga Pillai, at Kottam, Madras—Petitioner (Official Receiver).
Srinivasan Pillai and others—Respondents (Creditors).

Under section 27 of Act V of 1926, it is hereby notified that the above-named petitioner has been adjudicated as insolvent on 24th April 1934, that his properties are vested in the Official Receiver, East Tanjore, and that the creditors should prove their claims as early as possible and that the petitioner should apply for final discharge within one year from 24th April 1934.

No. 4 of 1934, First Court, Madras.

V. S. Mahalingam Aiyar, son of Sankaranga Aiyar, at Kottam, Madras—Petitioner (Official Receiver).
Mahalingam Aiyar and others—Respondents (Creditors).

Under section 27 of Act V of 1926, it is hereby notified that the above-named petitioner has been adjudicated as insolvent on 24th April 1934, that his properties are vested in the Official Receiver, East Tanjore, and that the creditors should prove their claims as early as possible and that the petitioner should apply for final discharge within one year from 24th April 1934.

No. 27 of 1934, First Court, Madras.
Mahalingam Aiyar, son of Sankaranga Aiyar, at Kottam, Madras—Petitioner (Official Receiver).
Mahalingam Aiyar and others—Respondents (Creditors).

Under section 27 of Act V of 1926, it is hereby notified that the above-named petitioner has been adjudicated as insolvent on 24th April 1934, that his properties are vested in the Official Receiver, East Tanjore, and that the creditors should prove their claims as early as possible and that the petitioner should apply for final discharge within one year from 24th April 1934.

S. GOPALA AYYAR,

Subordinate Judge.

Madras, 2nd September 1934.

No. 54 of 1934, First Court, Madras.

Sankaranga Perumalappa—Petitioner (Official Receiver).
Sankaranga Perumalappa and others—Respondents (Creditors).

Under section 27 of Act V of 1926, it is hereby notified that the above-named petitioner has been adjudicated as insolvent on 24th April 1934, that his properties are vested in the Official Receiver, East Tanjore, and that the creditors should prove their claims as early as possible and that the petitioner should apply for final discharge within one year from 24th April 1934.

No. 74 of 1934, First Court, Madras.

Sankaranga Perumalappa, son of Sankaranga Perumalappa, at Kottam, Madras—Petitioner (Official Receiver).
Sankaranga Perumalappa and others—Respondents (Creditors).

Under section 27 of Act V of 1926, it is hereby notified that the above-named petitioner has been adjudicated as insolvent on 24th April 1934, that his properties are vested in the Official Receiver, East Tanjore, and that the creditors should prove their claims as early as possible and that the petitioner should apply for final discharge within one year from 24th April 1934.

No. 74 of 1934, First Court, Madras.

Sankaranga Perumalappa, son of Sankaranga Perumalappa, at Kottam, Madras—Petitioner (Official Receiver).
Sankaranga Perumalappa and others—Respondents (Creditors).

Under section 27 of Act V of 1926, it is hereby notified that the above-named petitioner has been adjudicated as insolvent on 24th April 1934, that his properties are vested in the Official Receiver, East Tanjore, and that the creditors should prove their claims as early as possible and that the petitioner should apply for final discharge within one year from 24th April 1934.

P. M. Srinivasan Ayyangar,

Subordinate Judge.

Madras, 2nd September 1934.

No. 22 of 1934, First Court, Madras.

Sankaranga Perumalappa, son of Sankaranga Perumalappa, at Kottam, Madras—Petitioner (Official Receiver).
Sankaranga Perumalappa and others—Respondents (Creditors).

Under section 27 of Act V of 1926, it is hereby notified that the above-named petitioner has been adjudicated as insolvent on 24th April 1934, that his properties are vested in the Official Receiver, East Tanjore, and that the creditors should prove their claims as early as possible and that the petitioner should apply for final discharge within one year from 24th April 1934.

No. 22 of 1934, First Court, Madras.

Sankaranga Perumalappa, son of Sankaranga Perumalappa, at Kottam, Madras—Petitioner (Official Receiver).
Sankaranga Perumalappa and others—Respondents (Creditors).

Under section 27 of Act V of 1926, it is hereby notified that the above-named petitioner has been adjudicated as insolvent on 24th April 1934, that his properties are vested in the Official Receiver, East Tanjore, and that the creditors should prove their claims as early as possible and that the petitioner should apply for final discharge within one year from 24th April 1934.

No. 43 of 1934, First Court, Madras.

Sankaranga Perumalappa, son of Sankaranga Perumalappa, at Kottam, Madras—Petitioner (Official Receiver).
Sankaranga Perumalappa and others—Respondents (Creditors).

Under section 27 of Act V of 1926, it is hereby notified that the above-named petitioner has been adjudicated as insolvent on 24th April 1934, that his properties are vested in the Official Receiver, East Tanjore, and that the creditors should prove their claims as early as possible and that the petitioner should apply for final discharge within one year from 24th April 1934.

No. 45 of 1934, SRO-GOVER, TRICHINPOLY.

Michas Chetti, son of Vellamachandran and Pannagum Chetti, son of Muthukrishnan Chetti, at Andapam, Kaim, Tamil Nadu—*Plaintiff* (Debtor).
Vannakumari Kuppan and others—*Respondents* (Creditors).

Take notice that the above petition filed by the debtor under sections 7, 10 and 12 of Act V of 1913 for being adjudged an insolvent came on for hearing before this above Court on 25th September 1934.

No. 46 of 1934, SRO-GOVER, TRICHINPOLY.

A. Perummon Pillai, son of Appayanna Pillai, Tamil, Madras State—*Plaintiff* (Debtor).
Balakrishnan and others—*Respondents* (Creditors).

Take notice that the above petition filed by the debtor under sections 7, 10 and 12 of Act V of 1913 for being adjudged an insolvent came on for hearing before this above Court on 25th September 1934.

No. 47 of 1934, SRO-GOVER, TRICHINPOLY.

Gervase Palar, son of Appayya Vilar, Vannakumari-palayam, Trichinopoly taluk—*Plaintiff* (Debtor).
Saraswathi Chetti and others—*Respondents* (Creditors).

Take notice that the above petition filed by the debtor under sections 7, 10 and 12 of Act V of 1913 for being adjudged an insolvent came on for hearing before this above Court on 25th September 1934.

No. 48 of 1934, SRO-GOVER, TRICHINPOLY.

Ramdas Araya, son of Sankarappa Araya, Adyar, Taluk—*Plaintiff* (Debtor).
Vannakumari and others—*Respondents* (Creditors).

Take notice that the above petition filed by the debtor under sections 7, 10 and 12 of Act V of 1913 for being adjudged an insolvent came on for hearing before this above Court on 25th September 1934.

No. 49 of 1934, SRO-GOVER, TRICHINPOLY.

Ganapathi Pillai, son of Appayanna Pillai, Muthumallikarua street, Trichinopoly Taluk—*Plaintiff* (Debtor).
Taranakrishnan Palar and others—*Respondents* (Creditors).

Take notice that the above petition filed by the debtor under sections 7, 10 and 12 of Act V of 1913 for being adjudged an insolvent came on for hearing before this above Court on 25th September 1934.

No. 50 of 1934, SRO-GOVER, TRICHINPOLY.

Saravathula Saray, son of Vellamachandran, Double Hill street, Trichinopoly Taluk—*Plaintiff* (Debtor).
Velu Chetti and others—*Respondents* (Creditors).

Take notice that the above petition filed by the debtor under sections 7, 10 and 12 of Act V of 1913 for being adjudged an insolvent came on for hearing before this above Court on 25th September 1934.

No. 51 of 1934, SRO-GOVER, TRICHINPOLY.

Chinnai Neryan, son of Rajah Neryan, Thattambathal, Maragudi, Trichinopoly Taluk—*Plaintiff* (Debtor).
Nallappa Chettiar and others—*Respondents* (Creditors).

Take notice that the above petition filed by the debtor under sections 7, 10 and 12 of Act V of 1913 for being adjudged an insolvent came on for hearing before this above Court on 25th September 1934.

M. C. KRISHNAN NARAYAN,
District Magistrate.

Trichinopoly, 26th September 1934.

No. 52 of 1934, DISTRICT MURRAY'S COURT, CHENNAI.

Devarasami Narayana—*Plaintiff* (Debtor).
Srinivas Michael David and others—*Respondents* (Creditors).

Notice is hereby given under section 19 (2) of Act V 1913 that the petition filed by the above-named plaintiff to set aside his order as insolvent is posted to the 1st day of October 1934.

R. RAMANUJAM GOVINDAR,
District Magistrate.

Chennai, 6th September 1934.

No. 4 of 1934, DISTRICT MURRAY'S COURT, CHENNAI.
Sankar Lal Sankar and two others—*Plaintiffs*.
Sankarabharathi Vannakumari and others—*Defendants*.

Notice is hereby given under section 19 (2) of the Provincial Debtors' Act V of 1913 that the above-named plaintiffs have applied to this Court for being

adjudged insolvents and that the petition has been posted to 15th September 1934 for hearing. Creditors may appear on the petition on the hearing date.

No. 6 of 1934, DISTRICT MURRAY'S COURT, CHENNAI.

Devarasami Narayana and another—*Plaintiffs*.
Kannappa Srinivas and others—*Defendants*.

Notice is hereby given under section 19 (2) of the Provincial Debtors' Act V of 1913 that the above-named plaintiffs have applied to the Court for being adjudged insolvents and that the petition has been posted to 15th September 1934 for hearing. Creditors may appear on the petition on the hearing date.

M. VENKATA SUBBIAH,
Principal District Magistrate.

Chennai, 21st August 1934.

No. 18 of 1934, DISTRICT MURRAY'S COURT, CHENNAI.

Eyan Sankarappa—*Plaintiff*.
Chota Sankarappa and others—*Respondents*.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named plaintiff has filed an insolvency petition in this Court for adjudging him as insolvent and that the said petition has been posted to 15th September 1934 for hearing.

K. R. KRISHNAPPA CHETTI,
District Magistrate.

Chennai, 9th August 1934.

No. 2 of 1934 (M.P.), No. 31 of 1934, DISTRICT MURRAY'S COURT, RAJAHMUNDRY.

Devanathan Udayan, son of Manikuppaswami, residing at Potturam, Rajahmundry taluk—*Plaintiff*.
Thappa Udayan and others—*Defendants*.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named plaintiff has been granted an order of absolute discharge by an order of this Court, dated 27th August 1934.

M. RAMANUJACHARI,
District Magistrate.

Rajahmundry, 8th September 1934.

No. 4 of 1934, DISTRICT MURRAY'S COURT, RAJAHMUNDRY.

Maruti Sankarappa Vannakumari, son of the deceased Maruti Vannakumari, residing at Maruti in Karyar village, Rajahmundry taluk—*Plaintiff* (Debtor).
Bhaskaralinga Ramakrishnan Nayar and others—*Respondents* (Creditors).

Notice is hereby given under section 19 of Act V of 1913 that the above-named plaintiff is adjudged insolvent by this Court on 25th August 1934, and he is directed to apply for his discharge on the 15th day of October 1934 should he wish to prove his claims before the Official Receiver, South Kanara, Rajahmundry.

No. 11 of 1934, DISTRICT MURRAY'S COURT, RAJAHMUNDRY.

Patel Kankarappa Narayana, Adipatti, son of Kankarappa Narayana, Adipatti, son of Kankarappa Narayana, residing at Kankarappa village, Rajahmundry taluk—*Plaintiff* (Debtor).
Srinivasan, Ramaswami, Hanumanth and two others—*Respondents* (Creditors).

Notice is hereby given under section 22 of Act V of 1913 that the above-named plaintiff is adjudged insolvent by this Court on 25th August 1934, and he is directed to apply for his discharge on the 15th day of October 1934 should he wish to prove his claims before the Official Receiver, South Kanara, Rajahmundry.

No. 21 of 1934, DISTRICT MURRAY'S COURT, RAJAHMUNDRY.

Abdullahs Farooq son of Farooq Osman Abdullah Farooq, residing in Bida village, Rajahmundry taluk—*Plaintiff* (Debtor).
Kannappa Narayana and others—*Respondents* (Creditors).

Notice is hereby given under section 19 (2) of Act V of 1913 that the above-named plaintiff has applied for being declared an insolvent and that the said application is posted for hearing on the 15th day of September 1934. Creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear either in person or by pleader on the said date at 11 a.m.

H. V. PAL,
District Magistrate.

Rajahmundry, 30th August 1934.

Item 1: 2 1/2 inch schedule 40 supply of three pipe, systems, bowls, etc.

[illegible]

Buy 1 x CD-ROM (includes) for the supply of Zverev pages (current activities, specials, beads, etc.)

[illegible]

from number, number and description of work

[illegible]

Item 11. * 12. —Schedule for companies, listing and listing signs, books, symbols, etc., complete.

[illegible]

Form H¹C¹—Ink-hole for conversion, burning and blotting notes, bands and results.

[illegible]

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SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

No. 27]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1934. [Price, 6 pies.

SEASON REPORT FOR JULY 1934.

SEASON L.—Statement showing the average fall of rain in each district during July 1934 and also the total fall of rain from 1st April 1934 up to the end of July 1934 compared with the corresponding figures of the preceding year and with the average for a series of years ending 1929.

District.	Average for 50 years.		1913-34.		From 1st April 1932 to 31st July 1932.		1914-34.		From 1st April 1931 to 31st July 1931.	
	July.		July.		July.		July.		July.	
	Rainy days.	Excess.	Rainy days.	Excess.	Rainy days.	Excess.	Rainy days.	Excess.	Rainy days.	Excess.
	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
1. Coimbatore ..	13.4	8.27	16.02	14.1	9.43	16.08	21.8	10.25	17.09	17.09
2. Cuddalore ..	10.0	23.66	27.00	17.6	12.56	22.01	19.4	16.54	20.87	20.87
3. Dindigul ..	9.3	8.41	16.00	2.6	6.12	12.05	11.9	8.81	15.14	15.14
4. East Godavari ..	10.1	7.45	16.17	1.97	9.18	17.08	12.0	6.55	11.88	11.88
5. East Godavari ..	10.9	6.80	16.13	1.49	10.18	16.13	12.1	7.00	12.40	12.40
6. West Godavari ..	10.4	6.72	12.00	1.28	9.18	12.00	14.5	8.75	12.07	12.07
7. Kancheepuram ..	7.0	4.45	8.00	1.00	8.00	12.00	15.7	8.75	12.07	12.07
8. Kancheepuram ..	8.0	4.18	8.74	1.1	3.01	8.74	6.1	4.79	10.54	10.54
9. Kanyakumari ..	4.0	2.75	7.38	7.4	3.61	7.38	2.8	4.36	8.35	8.35
10. Madurai ..	6.8	2.42	7.11	0.9	3.25	6.88	7.8	2.87	7.38	7.38
11. Madurai ..	6.1	2.18	8.78	2.7	2.85	4.28	6.8	2.87	7.38	7.38
12. Madurai ..	6.8	2.42	7.11	0.9	3.25	6.88	7.8	2.87	7.38	7.38
13. Madurai ..	6.1	2.18	8.78	2.7	2.85	4.28	6.8	2.87	7.38	7.38
14. Madurai ..	6.8	2.42	7.11	0.9	3.25	6.88	7.8	2.87	7.38	7.38
15. Madurai ..	6.1	2.18	8.78	2.7	2.85	4.28	6.8	2.87	7.38	7.38
16. Madurai ..	6.8	2.42	7.11	0.9	3.25	6.88	7.8	2.87	7.38	7.38
17. Madurai ..	6.1	2.18	8.78	2.7	2.85	4.28	6.8	2.87	7.38	7.38
18. Madurai ..	6.8	2.42	7.11	0.9	3.25	6.88	7.8	2.87	7.38	7.38
19. Madurai ..	6.1	2.18	8.78	2.7	2.85	4.28	6.8	2.87	7.38	7.38
20. Madurai ..	6.8	2.42	7.11	0.9	3.25	6.88	7.8	2.87	7.38	7.38
21. Madurai ..	6.1	2.18	8.78	2.7	2.85	4.28	6.8	2.87	7.38	7.38
22. Madurai ..	6.8	2.42	7.11	0.9	3.25	6.88	7.8	2.87	7.38	7.38
23. Madurai ..	6.1	2.18	8.78	2.7	2.85	4.28	6.8	2.87	7.38	7.38
24. Madurai ..	6.8	2.42	7.11	0.9	3.25	6.88	7.8	2.87	7.38	7.38
25. Madurai ..	6.1	2.18	8.78	2.7	2.85	4.28	6.8	2.87	7.38	7.38
26. Madurai ..	6.8	2.42	7.11	0.9	3.25	6.88	7.8	2.87	7.38	7.38
27. Madurai ..	6.1	2.18	8.78	2.7	2.85	4.28	6.8	2.87	7.38	7.38
28. Madurai ..	6.8	2.42	7.11	0.9	3.25	6.88	7.8	2.87	7.38	7.38
29. Madurai ..	6.1	2.18	8.78	2.7	2.85	4.28	6.8	2.87	7.38	7.38
30. Madurai ..	6.8	2.42	7.11	0.9	3.25	6.88	7.8	2.87	7.38	7.38
31. Madurai ..	6.1	2.18	8.78	2.7	2.85	4.28	6.8	2.87	7.38	7.38
32. Madurai ..	6.8	2.42	7.11	0.9	3.25	6.88	7.8	2.87	7.38	7.38
33. Madurai ..	6.1	2.18	8.78	2.7	2.85	4.28	6.8	2.87	7.38	7.38
34. Madurai ..	6.8	2.42	7.11	0.9	3.25	6.88	7.8	2.87	7.38	7.38
35. Madurai ..	6.1	2.18	8.78	2.7	2.85	4.28	6.8	2.87	7.38	7.38
36. Madurai ..	6.8	2.42	7.11	0.9	3.25	6.88	7.8	2.87	7.38	7.38
37. Madurai ..	6.1	2.18	8.78	2.7	2.85	4.28	6.8	2.87	7.38	7.38
38. Madurai ..	6.8	2.42	7.11	0.9	3.25	6.88	7.8	2.87	7.38	7.38
39. Madurai ..	6.1	2.18	8.78	2.7	2.85	4.28	6.8	2.87	7.38	7.38
40. Madurai ..	6.8	2.42	7.11	0.9	3.25	6.88	7.8	2.87	7.38	7.38

* Excluding Yerrandi
12.00 in.

† Referring Rainy of Australia Hills and Western.

‡ Referring Kullaband.

Section II.—(Statement showing the extent of cultivation (Government and minor leases only) from 1st April to 31st July 1954)

District and Group.	Percentage of the total area of the District included in the Survey.	Area cultivated in July 1935.				Area cultivated from 1st April to 30th July 1935.				Area cultivated from 1st April to 30th July 1937.				Average area cultivated from 1st April to 30th July (5).				Percentage of the average area from 1st April to 30th July in the average annual area (6).		District and Group.
		First crop.		Second crop.		First crop.		Second crop.		First crop.		Second crop.		First crop.		Second crop.		1935.	1936.	
		Days.	Wats.	Days.	Wats.	Days.	Wats.	Days.	Wats.	Days.	Wats.	Days.	Wats.	Days.	Wats.	Days.	Wats.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Barham	..	61	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408
Barham	..	61	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408
Barham	..	61	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408
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Barham	..	61	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408
Barham	..	61	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408
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Barham	..	61	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408
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Barham	..	61	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408
Barham	..	61	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408
Barham	..	61	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408
Barham	..	61	4																	

(a). Average of the five years ending 1935.26

(2) *Nonlinear Equations*.

Head (Land Revenue and Settlement)
Madras, 20th August 1934.

N. K. ADYANTHAYA,
Statistical Officer

MADE IN U.S.A. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB

an herbivore. Standing crop generally low in all habitats except in parts of the tall oak shrublands. 20-40% seedling, 10-20% sapling, 10-20% canopy. Generally associated with *Pinus* but generally with *Pinus* in all habitats. Generally good. *Pinus* is not managed. In all habitats, it is not generally managed.

ANASTASOVA

[illegible]

CONCLUSIONS

Water supply generally sufficient except in tanks. Some growth of dry vegetation if drought persists to an extent such that the water supply is seriously depleted. Standing water low. No more generally available except in the Hainan Islands and parts of the Laccadive Islands southward. Further southward. Conditions of water generally good. Rainfall is generally more than needed. An agricultural season and for supplying the island needs.

KELLÖME

Today there are more than 100,000 tanks led by the People's Liberation Army (PLA) in the vast north, west, and south of the country. The PLA is the largest and most powerful of the country's military forces. It is the only one that has been trained by the Soviet Union. The PLA is the only one that has been trained by the Soviet Union. The PLA is the only one that has been trained by the Soviet Union.

[illegible]

Water supply sufficient in the table of Consumption, Hydrocarbons and Fuels. Sowing of peaty peatland in grass. Soilage on the old crops satisfactory; growth of new crops retarded. Grazing crops generally late. Pasture available. Fodder sufficient. Condition of stock generally good.

NOTES AND CORRESPONDENCE

SOUTH ARIZONA.
Water supply sufficient for drinking; supply excellent for irrigation and stock use. The bulk of the population and nearly all the business is concentrated in the Phoenix region. Phoenix gradually becoming a metropolis. Conditions of stock generally good. Seasonal conditions are somewhat in excess of the normal range.

ARTICLE 10

Plants usually generally sufficient for livestock except the value of hays and straw. Some of the plants and hays and straw of the same and others are good for pigs. Some of the plants and hays are good for cattle. Some of the plants and hays are good for sheep. Some of the plants and hays are good for horses. Some of the plants and hays are good for goats. Some of the plants and hays are good for deer. Some of the plants and hays are good for wild animals. Some of the plants and hays are good for birds. Some of the plants and hays are good for fish. Some of the plants and hays are good for insects. Some of the plants and hays are good for other animals.

NOTES AND REFERENCES

[illegible]

014 22 58 58

Water supply without the drinking, supply system for irrigation enough to permit of the taking of water.

Edinburg, Texas. Apr. 25. Weather, clear and pleasant. Arrived at 10:30 a.m. and stayed at the Edinburg Hotel. The hotel is a very nice place and the service is excellent. The food is also very good. The hotel is located in a very nice area and the view is very beautiful. The hotel is a very nice place and the service is excellent. The food is also very good. The hotel is located in a very nice area and the view is very beautiful.

CONCLUSIONS

Water supply generally sufficient. Transferring of
padding, rail and shell is proceeding in parts. Hearings
for the rail through greater than and from the sea
are. Reaching the generally large canals are fixed
in parts of the Koda lake. Several of the
channels, water, rail and mud ground, proved as
in parts of the river in the Koda. A quantity of
is. Further study is in parts of the lake of
Koda, Marapana, and Ganga, etc. Great
is generally good. Sea level in the lake of
Koda, Ganga, Marapana, Koda, Aravali and
Kodak.

REFERENCES

Water supply sufficient for drinking, slightly deficient for agricultural purposes except in irrigated lands in parts of the Northern table, and in the Andean high table. Transhumance of partly nomadic in parts. Livestock at low standard. Growing crops few. Pasture generally available. Fodder sufficient. Condition of soils good. Most of river valley built on the table of the distant mountains in the dry zone.

● 2013 年 12 月 1 日起

Water-supply reflects the drinking water in the Amargosa lake; supply sufficient for irrigation crops in the Amargosa valley and in the dry parts of the lake bed at Tonopah and Eureka. The quantity of water in Grand Lake is 25 per cent of the quantity in the Colorado and lower about, northern and southern basins 10 and 7-10 per cent, respectively, in the form. The quantity of mineral water proceeding to the sea. However, in the dry crops and industry; savings of water crops raised in the Amargosa range probably less except in the Amargosa lake, where poultry, cattle and horses are drinking water. A small amount of water is used. Conditions

NEW TITLES:

Water-supply sufficient for drinking; supply limited for other uses; pump operates parts of the afternoon. Anytime discharges through the Dwyer valve exceed 275, means leakage or the meter factory took less than 1000 per cent test drops. If more than 275 drops, generally fine. Pressure available, 100 lbs. sufficient. On demand of water generally good. 1000 lbs. in the meter.

Summary

Water supply generally sufficient. Storage on the reservoir drops less than last year for dry weather. Harvest crops less. Pasture excellent. Weather generally excellent. Condition of cattle generally good.

REFERENCES

[illegible]

HART & TAYLOR

WATER-SUPPLY sufficient for drinking but not adequate for agricultural purposes. Emphasizing a united crop policy proceeding in parts. Savings in 1st of dry crops estimated, savings of wet crops satisfactory. Handling dry crop policy last. Harvest of poultry proceeding in parts; culture 1st. Future available under contract. Conditions of cattle market, good.

SCOTTISH SCALP DANCE

Water supply sufficient. Sewage on far all dry very satisfactory. Sweeps of wet cloths indicated, dried a couple feet, but allowed by path in place. Further away still. Toxics indicated. Conditions of inside quarters.

THE SLAVE

Water-supply systems. Transpiling of public printing in Paris. New system for manufacturing. Steamships list. Harbors of callings in Paris and places of call proceedings. Customs. For further material. Public relations. Conditions of earth's crust.



24/9/34

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 140 MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 24, 1934. (Pages, 14 columns.)

Part III—Proceedings of the Indian Legislature

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Acts of the Indian Legislature assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislature received the assent of the Governor General on the 19th August, 1934, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XIX OF 1934.

An Act to give effect in British India to the Convention concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading and unloading ships.

WHEREAS a Revised Draft Convention concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships was adopted at Geneva on the twenty-seventh day of April, nineteen hundred and thirty-two;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient to give effect in British India to the said Convention ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title,
extent,
commence-
ment and
application.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Dock Labourers Act, 1934.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoint.

(4) It shall not apply to any ship of war of any nationality.

Definition.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "the process" includes all work which is required for or is incidental to the loading or unloading of cargo or fuel into or from a ship and is done on board the ship or alongside it ; and

(b) "worker" means any person employed in the process.

Inspectors.

3. (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint such persons as it thinks fit to be Inspectors for the purposes of this Act within such local limits as it may assign to them respectively.

(2) All Principal Officers of the Mercantile Marine Department shall be Inspectors under this Act, *ex officio*, within the limits of their charges.

(3) Every Inspector shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code and shall be officially subordinate to such authority as the Local Government may direct. XIV of 1934.

Power of
Inspection.

4. Subject to any rules made in this behalf under section 8, an Inspector may, within the local limits for which he is appointed,—

(a) enter, with such assistants (if any) as he thinks fit, any premises or ship where the processes are carried on ;

(b) make such examination of the premises or ship and the machinery and gear, fixed or loose, used for the processes, and of any prescribed registers and notices, and take

on the spot or otherwise such evidence of any person as he may deem necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act; and

- (e) exercise any other powers which may be conferred upon him by the regulations made under section 5.

5. (1) The Governor General in Council may make regulations—

Power to Governor General to make regulations.

- (a) providing for the safety of working places on shore and of any regular approaches over a dock, wharf, quay or similar premises which workers have to use for going to or from a working place at which the processes are carried on, and for the lighting and heating of such places and approaches;
- (b) prescribing the nature of the means of access which shall be provided for the use of workers proceeding to or from a ship which is lying alongside a quay, bulk or other vessel;
- (c) prescribing the measures to be taken to ensure the safe transport of workers proceeding to or from a ship by water and the conditions to be complied with by the vessels used for the purpose;
- (d) prescribing the nature of the means of access to be provided for the use of the workers from the deck of a ship to a hold in which the processes are carried on;
- (e) prescribing the measures to be taken to protect hatchways accessible to the workers and other openings in a deck which might be dangerous to them;
- (f) providing for the efficient lighting of the means of access to ships on which the processes are carried on and of all places on board at which the workers are employed or to which they may be required to proceed;
- (g) providing for the safety of the workers engaged in removing or replacing hatch coverings and beams used for hatch coverings;
- (h) prescribing the measures to be taken to ensure that no hoisting appliance, or gear, whether fixed or loose, used in connection

therewith, is employed in the processes on shore or on board ship unless it is in a safe working condition;

- (d) providing for the securing of machinery, live electric conductors and steam pipes;
- (e) regulating the provision of safety appliances on derricks, cranes and winches;
- (f) prescribing the precautions to be observed in regard to oilmist and live steam;
- (g) requiring the employment of competent and reliable persons to operate lifting or transporting machinery used in the processes, or to give signals to a driver of such machinery, or to attend to cargo falls on which ends or winch drums, and providing for the employment of a signaller where this is necessary for the safety of the workers;
- (h) prescribing the measures to be taken in order to prevent dangerous methods of working in the stacking, unstacking, stowing and unstowing of cargo, or handling in connection therewith;
- (i) prescribing the precautions to be taken to facilitate the escape of the workers when employed in a hold or between decks in dealing with coal or other bulk cargo;
- (j) prescribing the precautions to be observed in the use of stages and trucks;
- (k) prescribing the precautions to be observed when the workers have to work where dangerous or noxious goods are, or have been, stowed or have to deal with or work in proximity to such goods;
- (l) providing for the rendering of first-aid to injured workers and removal to the nearest place of treatment;
- (m) prescribing the provision to be made for the rescue of immersed workers from drowning;
- (n) prescribing the abstracts of this Act and of the regulations required by section 8;
- (o) providing for the submission of notices of accidents and dangerous occurrences and prescribing the forms of such notices, the

persons and authorities to whom they are to be furnished, the particulars to be contained in them and the time within which they are to be submitted;

- (w) specifying the persons and authorities who shall be responsible for compliance with regulations made under this Act;
- (x) defining the circumstances in which and conditions subject to which exceptions from any of the regulations made under this section may be given, specifying the authorities who may grant such exceptions and regulating their procedure;
- (y) defining the additional powers which Inspectors may exercise under clause (c) of section 4; and
- (z) providing generally for the safety of workers.

(2) Regulations made under this section may make special provision to meet the special requirements of any particular port or ports.

(3) In making a regulation under this section, the Governor General in Council may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees and when the breach is a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to twenty rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

6. Subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may make rules regulating—

- (a) the inspection of premises or ships where the processes are carried on; and
- (b) the manner in which Inspectors are to exercise the powers conferred on them by this Act.

7. (1) The power to make regulations and rules conferred by sections 5 and 6 is subject to the condition of the regulations and rules being made after previous publication.

(2) Regulations and rules shall be published in the Gazette of India and the local official Gazette, respectively.

Power to
Local
Government
to make
rules.

General
provision
relating to
regulations
and rules.

Abstracts
of Act and
regulations
to be ex-
posed in
public.

8. There shall be affixed in some conspicuous place near the main entrance of every dock, wharf, quay or similar premises where the processes are carried on, in English and in the language of the majority of the workers, the abstracts of this Act and of the regulations made thereunder which may be prescribed by the regulations.

Penalties.

9. Any person who—

- (a) wilfully obstructs an Inspector in the exercise of any power under section 4, or fails to produce on demand by an Inspector any registers or other documents kept in pursuance of the regulations made under this Act, or any gear, fixed or loose, used for the processes, or conceals or prevents or attempts to prevent any person from appearing before, or being examined by, an Inspector, or
 - (b) unless duly authorised, or in case of necessity, removes any fencing, gangway, gear, ladder, life-saving means or appliance, light, mark, stage or other thing required to be provided by or under the regulations made under this Act, or
 - (c) having in case of necessity removed any such fencing, gangway, gear, ladder, life-saving means or appliance, light, mark, stage or other thing, omits to restore it at the end of the period for which its removal was necessary,
- shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Provision
relating to
punishment.

10. (1) No Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class shall try any offence under this Act or the regulations made thereunder.

(2) No prosecution for any offence under this Act or the regulations made thereunder shall be instituted except by or with the previous sanction of an Inspector.

(3) No Court shall take cognisance of any offence under this Act or the regulations made thereunder, unless complaint thereof is made within six

months of the date on which the offence is alleged to have been committed.

11. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, except from any of the provisions of this Act and of the regulations made thereunder, on such conditions, if any, as he thinks fit,—

(a) any port or place, dock, wharf, quay or similar premises at which the processes are only occasionally carried on or the traffic is small and confined to small ships, or

(b) any specified ship or class of ship.

12. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

The following Act of the Indian Legislature received the assent of the Governor General on the 15th August 1934, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XX OF 1934.

An Act to give effect in British India to a Convention for the unification of certain rules relating to international carriage by air.

WHEREAS a Convention for the unification of certain rules relating to international carriage by air (hereinafter referred to as the Convention) was, on the 12th day of October 1929, signed at Warsaw;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that British India should accede to the Convention and should make provision for giving effect to the said Convention in British India;

AND WHEREAS it is also expedient to make provision for applying the rules contained in the Convention (subject to exceptions, adaptations and modifications) to carriage by air in British India which is not international carriage within the meaning of the Convention;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Carriage by Air Act, 1934.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoint.

Application
of the
provisions
to British
India.

2. (7) The rules contained in the First Schedule, being the provisions of the Convention relating to the rights and liabilities of carriers, passengers, consignees, consignors and other persons, shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, have the force of law in British India in relation to any carriage by air to which those rules apply, irrespective of the nationality of the aircraft performing the carriage.

(2) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, certify who are the High Contracting Parties to the Convention, in respect of what territories they are parties, and to what extent they have availed themselves of the Additional Protocol to the Convention, and any such notification shall be conclusive evidence of the matters certified therein.

(3) Any reference in the First Schedule to the territory of any High Contracting Party to the Convention shall be construed as a reference to all the territories in respect of which he is a party.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Fatal Accidents Act, 1855, or any other enactment or rule of law in force in any part of British India, the rules contained in the First Schedule shall, in all cases to which those rules apply, determine the liability of a carrier in respect of the death of a passenger, and the rules contained in the Second Schedule shall determine the persons by whom and for whose benefit and the manner in which such liability may be enforced.

XXII of
1924.

(5) Any sum in francs mentioned in rule 22 of the First Schedule shall, for the purpose of any action against a carrier, be converted into rupees at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date on which the amount of damages to be paid by the carrier is ascertained by the Court.

Provisions
applicable
only against
High Con-
tracting
Parties who
inculcated
carriage
by air.

3. (2) Every High Contracting Party to the Convention who has not availed himself of the provisions of the Additional Protocol thereto shall, for the purposes of any suit brought in a Court in British India in accordance with the provisions of rule 28 of the First Schedule to enforce a claim in respect of carriage

v. of 1933.

undertaken by him, be deemed to have submitted to the jurisdiction of that Court and to be a person for the purposes of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

(2) The High Court may make rules of procedure providing for all matters which may be expedient to enable such suits to be instituted and carried on.

(3) Nothing in this section shall authorize any Court to attach or sell any property of a High Contracting Party to the Convention.

4. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, apply the rules contained in the First Schedule and any provision of section 2 to such carriage by air, not being international carriage by air as defined in the First Schedule, as may be specified in the notification, subject however to such exceptions, adaptations and modifications, if any, as may be so specified.

Application of the rules to carriage by air which is not international.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

(See section 2.)

RULES.

CHAPTER I.

Scope.—DEFINITIONS.

1. (1) These rules apply to all international carriage of persons, luggage or goods performed by aircraft for reward. They apply also to such carriage when performed gratuitously by an air transport undertaking.

(2) In these rules "High Contracting Party" means a High Contracting Party to the Convention.

(3) For the purposes of these rules the expression "international carriage" means any carriage in which, according to the contract made by the parties, the places of departure and the place of destination, whether or not there be a break in the carriage or a trans-shipment, are situated either within the territories of two High Contracting Parties, or within the territory of a single High Contracting Party, if there is no agreed stopping place within a territory subject to the sovereignty, suzerainty, mandate or authority of another Power, even though that Power is not a party to the Convention. A carriage without such an agreed stopping place between territories subject to the sovereignty, suzerainty, mandate or authority of the same High Contracting Party is not deemed to be international for the purposes of these rules.

(4) A carriage to be performed by several successive air carriers is deemed, for the purposes of these rules, to be one undivided carriage, if it has been regarded by the parties as

a single operation, whether it has been agreed upon under the form of a single contract or of a series of contracts, and it does not lose its international character merely because one contract or a series of contracts is to be performed entirely within a territory subject to the sovereignty, suzerainty, mandate or authority of the same High Contracting Party.

3. (7) These rules apply to carriage performed by the State or by legally constituted public bodies provided it falls within the conditions laid down in rule 1.

(8) These rules do not apply to carriage performed under the terms of any international postal Convention.

CHAPTER II.

DETERMINATION OF CARRIAGE.

Part I.—Passenger Ticket.

3. (7) For the carriage of passengers the carrier must deliver a passenger ticket which shall contain the following particulars:—

- (a) the place and date of issue;
- (b) the place of departure and of destination;
- (c) the agreed stopping places, provided that the carrier may reserve the right to alter the stopping places in case of necessity, and that if he exercises that right, the alteration shall not have the effect of depriving the carriage of its international character;
- (d) the name and address of the carrier or carriers;
- (e) a statement that the carriage is subject to the rules relating to liability contained in this Schedule.

(2) The absence, irregularity or loss of the passenger ticket does not affect the existence or the validity of the contract of carriage, which shall nevertheless be subject to these rules. Nevertheless, if the carrier accepts a passenger without a passenger ticket having been delivered he shall not be entitled to avail himself of those provisions of this Schedule which exclude or limit his liability.

Part II.—Luggage Ticket.

4. (7) For the carriage of luggage, other than small personal objects of which the passenger takes charge himself, the carrier must deliver a luggage ticket.

(7) The luggage ticket shall be made out in duplicate one part for the passenger and the other part for the carrier.

(3) The luggage ticket shall contain the following particulars:—

- (a) the place and date of issue;
- (b) the place of departure and of destination;
- (c) the name and address of the carrier or carriers;
- (d) the number of the passenger ticket;

- (d) a statement that delivery of the baggage will be made to the issuer of the baggage ticket;
 - (f) the number and weight of the packages;
 - (g) the amount of the value declared in accordance with rule 22 (2);
 - (h) a statement that the carriage is subject to the rules relating to liability contained in this Schedule.
- (4) The absence, irregularity or loss of the baggage ticket does not affect the existence or the validity of the contract of carriage, which shall remain the less be subject to these rules. Nevertheless, if the carrier accepts baggage without a baggage ticket having been delivered, or if the baggage ticket does not contain the particulars set out at (d), (f) and (g) of sub-rule (3), the carrier shall not be entitled to avail himself of these provisions of this Schedule which exclude or limit his liability.

Part III.—Air consignment note.

3. (1) Every carrier of goods has the right to require the consignor to make out and hand over to him a document called an "air consignment note"; every consignor has the right to require the carrier to accept this document.

(2) The absence, irregularity or loss of this document does not affect the existence or the validity of the contract of carriage which shall, subject to the provisions of rule 9, be made the less governed by these rules.

4. (1) The air consignment note shall be made out by the consignor in three original parts and be handed over with the goods.

(2) The first part shall be marked "for the carrier", and shall be signed by the consignor. The second part shall be marked "for the consignee"; it shall be signed by the consignor and by the carrier and shall accompany the goods. The third part shall be signed by the carrier and handed by him to the consignee after the goods have been accepted.

(3) The carrier shall sign an acceptance of the goods.

(4) The signature of the carrier may be stamped; that of the consignor may be printed or stamped.

(5) If, at the request of the consignor, the carrier makes out the air consignment note, he shall be deemed, subject to proof to the contrary, to have done so on behalf of the consignor.

5. The carrier of goods has the right to require the consignor to make out separate consignment notes when there is more than one package.

6. The air consignment note shall contain the following particulars:—

- (a) the place and date of the consignment;
- (b) the place of departure and of destination;

- (k) the agreed stopping places, provided that the carrier may reserve the right to alter the stopping places in case of necessity, and that if he exercises that right the alteration shall not have the effect of depriving the carriage of its international character ;
- (l) the name and address of the consignor ;
- (m) the name and address of the first carrier ;
- (n) the name and address of the consignee, if the case so requires ;
- (o) the nature of the goods ;
- (p) the number of the packages, the method of packing and the particular marks or numbers upon them ;
- (q) the weight, the quantity and the volume or dimensions of the goods ;
- (r) the apparent condition of the goods and of the packing ;
- (s) the freight, if it has been agreed upon, the date and place of payment, and the person who is to pay it ;
- (t) if the goods are sent for payment on delivery, the price of the goods, and, if the case so requires, the amount of the expenses incurred ;
- (u) the amount of the value declared in accordance with rule 22 (3) ;
- (v) the number of parts of the air consignment note ;
- (w) the documents handed to the carrier to accompany the air consignment note ;
- (x) the time fixed for the completion of the carriage and a brief note of the route to be followed, if these matters have been agreed upon ;
- (y) a statement that the carriage is subject to the rules relating to liability contained in this Schedule.

9. If the carrier accepts goods without an air consignment note having been made out, or if the air consignment note does not contain all the particulars set out in rule 8 (a) to (y) inclusive and (y), the carrier shall not be entitled to avail himself of the provisions of this Schedule which exclude or limit his liability.

10. (1) The consignor is responsible for the correctness of the particulars and statements relating to the goods which he inserts in the air consignment note.

(2) The consignee will be liable for all damage suffered by the carrier or any other person by reason of the irregularity, incorrectness or incompleteness of the said particulars and statements.

11. (1) The air consignment note is *prima facie* evidence of the conclusion of the contract, of the receipt of the goods and of the conditions of carriage.

(5) The statements in the air consignment note relating to the weight, dimensions and packing of the goods, as well as those relating to the number of packages, are prima facie evidence of the facts stated; those relating to the quantity, value and condition of the goods do not constitute evidence against the carrier except so far as they have been, and are stated in the air consignment note to have been, checked by him in the presence of the consignor, or relate to the apparent condition of the goods.

12. (1) Subject to his liability to carry out all his obligations under the contract of carriage, the consignor has the right to dispose of the goods by withdrawing them at the address of departure or destination, or by stopping them in the course of the journey at any landing, or by selling for them to be delivered at the place of destination or in the course of the journey to a person other than the consignee named in the air consignment note, or by requiring them to be returned to the address of departure. He must not exercise this right of disposition in such a way as to prejudice the carrier or other consignee and he must repay any expenses incurred by the exercise of this right.

(2) If it is impossible to carry out the orders of the consignor the carrier must so inform him forthwith.

(3) If the carrier obeys the orders of the consignor for the disposition of the goods without requiring the protection of the part of the air consignment note delivered to the carrier, he will be liable, without prejudice to his right of recovery from the consignor, for any damage which may be caused thereby to any person who is lawfully in possession of that part of the air consignment note.

(4) The rights conferred on the consignor cease at the moment when that of the consignee begins in accordance with rule 13. Nevertheless, if the consignee declines to accept the consignment note or the goods, or if so cannot be communicated with, the consignor resumes his right of disposition.

13. (1) Except in the circumstances set out in rule 12, the consignee is entitled, on arrival of the goods at the place of destination, to require the carrier to hand over to him the air consignment note and to deliver the goods to him, on payment of the charges due and on complying with the conditions of carriage set out in the air consignment note.

(2) Unless it is otherwise agreed, it is the duty of the carrier to give notice to the consignee as soon as the goods arrive.

(3) If the carrier admits the loss of the goods, or if the goods have not arrived at the expiration of seven days after the date on which they ought to have arrived, the consignee

is entitled to put into force against the carrier the rights which flow from the contract of carriage.

14. The consignor and the consignee can respectively enforce all the rights given them by rules 12 and 13, each in his own name, whether he is acting in his own interest or in the interest of another, provided that he renounces the obligations imposed by the contract.

15. (1) Rules 12, 13 and 14 do not affect either the relations of the consignor or the consignee with each other or the mutual relations of third parties whose rights are derived either from the consignor or from the consignee.

(2) The provisions of rules 12, 13 and 14 can only be varied by express provision in the air consignment note.

16. (1) The consignor must furnish such information and attach to the air consignment note such documents as are necessary to meet the formalities of customs, octroi or police before the goods can be delivered to the consignee. The consignee is liable to the carrier for any damage occasioned by the absence, insufficiency or irregularity of any such information or documents, unless the damage is due to the fault of the carrier or his agents.

(2) The carrier is under no obligation to enquire into the correctness or sufficiency of such information or documents.

CHAPTER III.

LIABILITY OF THE CARRIER.

17. The carrier is liable for damage sustained in the event of the death or wounding of a passenger or any other bodily injury suffered by a passenger, if the accident which caused the damage so sustained took place on board the aircraft or in the course of any of the operations of embarking or disembarking.

18. (1) The carrier is liable for damage sustained in the event of the destruction or loss of, or of damage to, any registered luggage or any goods, if the circumstances which caused the damage so sustained took place during the carriage by air.

(2) The carriage by air within the meaning of the preceding paragraph comprises the period during which the luggage or goods are in charge of the carrier, whether in an aerodrome or on board an aircraft, or, in the case of a landing outside an aerodrome, in any place whatsoever.

(3) The period of the carriage by air does not extend to any carriage by land, by sea or by river performed outside an aerodrome. If, however, such a carriage takes place in the performance of a contract for carriage by air, for the purpose of loading, delivery or transhipment, any damage is presumed, subject to proof to the contrary, to have been the result of an event which took place during the carriage by air.

19. The carrier is liable for damage occasioned by delay in the carriage by air of passengers, luggage or goods.

20. (2) The carrier is not liable if he proves that he and his agents have taken all necessary measures to avoid the damage or that it was impossible for him or them to take such measures.

(3) In the carriage of goods and luggage the carrier is not liable if he proves that the damage was occasioned by negligent piloting or negligence in the handling of the aircraft or in navigation and that, in all other respects, he and his agents have taken all necessary measures to avoid the damage.

21. If the carrier proves that the damage was caused by or contributed to by the negligence of the injured person, the Court may exonerate the carrier wholly or partly from his liability.

22. (1) In the carriage of passengers the liability of the carrier for each passenger is limited to the sum of 125,000 francs. Where damages may be awarded in the form of periodical payments, the equivalent capital value of the said payments shall not exceed 125,000 francs. Notwithstanding, by special contract, the carrier and the passenger may agree to a higher limit of liability.

(2) In the carriage of registered luggage and of goods, the liability of the carrier is limited to a sum of 250 francs per kilogram, unless the consignor has made, at the time when the package was handed over to the carrier, a special declaration of the value at delivery and has paid a supplementary sum of the same in response. In that case the carrier will be liable to pay a sum not exceeding the declared sum, unless he proves that that sum is greater than the actual value to the consignor at delivery.

(3) As regards objects of which the passenger values charge himself the liability of the carrier is limited to 5,000 francs per passenger.

(4) The sums mentioned in this rule shall be deemed to refer to the French franc consisting of 100 milligrammes gold of millesimal fineness 900.

23. Any provision tending to relieve the carrier of liability or to fix a lower limit than that which is laid down in these rules shall be null and void, but the nullity of any such provision does not involve the nullity of the whole contract, which shall remain subject to the provisions of this Schedule.

24. (2) In the cases covered by rules 18 and 19 any action for damages, however framed, can only be brought subject to the conditions and limitations set out in this Schedule.

(3) In the cases covered by rule 17 the provisions of sub-rule (2) also apply, without prejudice to the question as

to who are the persons who have the right to bring suit and what are their respective rights.

25. (2) The carrier shall not be entitled to avail himself of the provisions of this Schedule which exclude or limit his liability, if the damage is caused by his wilful misconduct or by such default on his part as is in the opinion of the Court equivalent to wilful misconduct.

(3) Similarly the carrier shall not be entitled to avail himself of the said provisions, if the damage is caused, as aforesaid by any agent of the carrier acting within the scope of his employment.

26. (7) Receipt by the person entitled to delivery of baggage or goods without complaint is prima facie evidence that the same have been delivered in good condition and in accordance with the document of carriage.

(2) In the case of damage, the person entitled to delivery must complain to the carrier forthwith after the discovery of the damage, and, at the latest, within three days from the date of receipt in the case of baggage and seven days from the date of receipt in the case of goods. In the case of delay the complaint must be made at the latest within fourteen days from the date on which the baggage or goods have been placed at his disposal.

(3) Every complaint must be made in writing upon the document of carriage or by separate notice in writing dispatched within the times aforesaid.

(4) Failing complaint within the times aforesaid, no action shall be against the carrier, even in the case of fraud on his part.

27. In the case of the death of the person liable, an action for damages lies in accordance with these rules against those legally representing his estate.

28. An action for damages must be brought at the option of the plaintiff, either before the Court having jurisdiction where the carrier is ordinarily resident, or has his principal place of business, or has an establishment by which the contract has been made or before the Court having jurisdiction at the place of destination.

29. The right of damages shall be extinguished if an action is not brought within two years, reckoned from the date of arrival at the destination, or from the date on which the aircraft ought to have arrived, or from the date at which the carriage stopped.

30. (7) In the case of carriage to be performed by various successive carriers and falling within the definition set out in sub-rule (4) of rule 1, each carrier who accepts passengers, baggage or goods is subjected to the rules set out in this

Schedule, and is deemed to be one of the contracting parties to the contract of carriage in so far as the contract deals with that part of the carriage which is performed under his supervision.

(2) In the case of carriage of this nature, the passenger or his representative can take action only against the carrier who performed the carriage during which the accident or the delay occurred, save in the case where, by express agreement, the first carrier has assumed liability for the whole journey.

(3) As regards luggage or goods, the passenger or consignee will have a right of action against the first carrier, and the passenger or consignee who is entitled to delivery will have a right of action against the last carrier, and further, each may take action against the carrier who performed the carriage during which the destruction, loss, damage or delay took place. These carriers will be jointly and severally liable to the passenger or to the consignee or consignee.

CHAPTER IV.

PROVISIONS RELATING TO COMBINED CARRIAGE.

31. (1) In the case of combined carriage performed partly by air and partly by any other mode of carriage, the provisions of this Schedule apply only to the carriage by air, provided that the carriage by air falls within the terms of rule 1.

(2) Nothing in this Schedule shall prevent the parties in the case of combined carriage from agreeing in the document of air carriage conditions relating to other modes of carriage, provided that the provisions of this Schedule are observed as regards the carriage by air.

CHAPTER V.

CENTRAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS.

32. Any clause contained in the contract and all special agreements entered into before the damage occurred by which the parties purport to infringe the rules laid down by this Schedule, whether by deciding the law to be applied, or by altering the rules as to jurisdiction, shall be null and void. Nevertheless for the carriage of goods arbitration clauses are allowed, subject to these rules, if the arbitration is to take place in the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties within one of the jurisdictions referred to in rule 28.

33. Nothing contained in this Schedule shall prevent the carrier either from refusing to enter into any contract of carriage, or from making regulations which do not conflict with the provisions of this Schedule.

34. This Schedule does not apply to international carriage by air performed by way of experimental trial by air navigation undertakings with the view to the establishment of a regular line of air navigation, nor does it apply to carriage

performed in extraordinary circumstances outside the normal scope of an air carrier's business.

35. The expression "days" when used in these rules means *calendar* days, not *working* days.

36. When a High Contracting Party has declared at the time of notification of or of accession to the Convention that the first paragraph of Article 3 of the Convention shall not apply to international carriage by air performed directly by the State, its colonies, protectorates or mandated territories or by any other territory under its sovereignty, suzerainty or authority, those rules shall not apply to international carriage by air so performed.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

(See section 2.)

PROVISIONS AS TO LIABILITY OF CARRIERS IN THE EVENT OF THE DEATH OF A PASSENGER.

1. The liability shall be enforceable for the benefit of such of the members of the passenger's family as sustained damage by reason of his death.

In this rule the expression "member of a family" means wife or husband, parent, step-parent, grandparent, brother, sister, half-brother, half-sister, child, step-child, grandchild:

Provided that, in deducing any such relationship as aforesaid any illegitimate person and any adopted person shall be treated as being, or as having been, the legitimate child of his mother and reputed father or, as the case may be, of his adopters.

2. An action to enforce the liability may be brought by the personal representative of the passenger or by any person for whose benefit the liability is under the last preceding rule enforceable, but only one action shall be brought in British India in respect of the death of any one passenger, and every such action by whomsoever brought shall be for the benefit of all such persons as entitled as aforesaid as either are domiciled in British India, or, not being domiciled there, express a desire to take the benefit of the action.

3. Subject to the provisions of the next succeeding rule the amount recovered in any such action, after deducting any amount recovered from the defendant, shall be divided between the persons entitled at such proportions as the Court may direct.

4. The Court before which any such action is brought may at any stage of the proceedings make any such order as appears to the Court to be just and equitable in view of the provisions of the First Schedule to this Act limiting the liability

of a carrier and of any proceedings which have been, or are likely to be, commenced outside British India in respect of the death of the passenger in question.

The following Act of the Indian Legislature received the assent of the Governor General on the 19th August 1934, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXI OF 1934.

An Act further to amend the Sea Customs Act, 1878, for a certain purpose.

VIII of
1934.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Sea Customs Act, 1878, for the purpose hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called the Sea Customs (Amendment) Act, 1934.

VIII of
1934.

2. After section 43 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Insertion of
new section
43A in Act
VIII of
1878

" 43A. (1) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the repayment of duty as drawback in respect of goods which have been taken into use between importation and re-exportation shall be subject to the provisions of the rules made under sub-section (2).

(2) The Governor General in Council may, subject to the condition of previous publication, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, make rules, in respect of goods which have been taken into use between importation and re-exportation,—

- (a) modifying the amount of duty which shall be repaid as drawback on any such goods or class of such goods, or
- (b) prohibiting the repayment of duty as drawback on any such goods or class of such goods, or
- (c) varying the conditions for the grant of drawback on any such goods or class of such goods by restricting the period after importation within which the goods must be re-exported."

The following Act of the Indian Legislature received the assent of the Governor General on the 10th August 1934, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXII OF 1934.

An Act to make better provision for the control of the manufacture, possession, use, operation, sale, import and export of aircraft.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for the control of the manufacture, possession, use, operation, sale, import and export of aircraft; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and extent. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Scottish Parganas.

Definitions. 2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "aircraft" means any machine which can derive support in the atmosphere from reactions of the air, and includes balloons whether fixed or free, airships, kites, gliders and flying machines;

(2) "aerodrome" means any definite or limited ground or water area intended to be used, either wholly or in part, for the landing or departure of aircraft, and includes all buildings, sheds, vessels, piers, and other structures thereon or appertaining thereto;

(3) "import" means bringing into British India;

and
(4) "export" means taking out of British India.

Power of Governor-General in Council to exempt aircraft or persons. 3. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, exempt from the provisions of this Act and of the rules made thereunder, or from any of such provisions, any aircraft or class of aircraft and any person or class of persons, or may direct that such provisions shall apply to such aircraft or persons subject to such modifications as may be specified in the notification.

4. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, make such rules as appear to him to be necessary for carrying out the Convention relating to the regulation of Aerial Navigation signed at Paris, October 13, 1919, with Additional Protocol, signed at Paris, May 1, 1923, and any amendment which may be made thereto under the provisions of Article 34 thereof.

Power of Governor General in Council to make rules to implement the Convention of 1919.

5. (1) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, make rules regulating the manufacture, possession, use, operation, sale, import or export of any aircraft or class of aircraft.

Power of Governor General in Council to make rules.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

- (a) the authorities by which any of the powers conferred by or under this Act are to be exercised;
- (b) the licensing, inspection and regulation of aerodromes, the conditions under which aerodromes may be maintained and the fees which may be charged thereat, and the prohibition or regulation of the use of unlicensed aerodromes;
- (c) the inspection and control of the manufacture, repair and maintenance of aircraft and of places where aircraft are being manufactured, repaired or kept;
- (d) the registration and marking of aircraft;
- (e) the conditions under which aircraft may be flown, or may carry passengers, mail or goods; or may be used for industrial purposes and the certificates, licences or documents to be carried by aircraft;
- (f) the inspection of aircraft for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this Act and the rules thereunder, and the facilities to be provided for such inspection;
- (g) the licensing of persons employed in the operation, manufacture, repair or maintenance of aircraft;
- (h) the circumstances by which and the conditions under which aircraft may enter or leave British India, or may fly over British India, and the places at which aircraft shall land;

- (b) the prohibition of flight by aircraft over any specified area, either absolutely or at specified times or subject to specified conditions and exceptions;
- (j) the supply, supervision and control of en-route beacons, aerodrome lights, and lights at or in the neighbourhood of aerodromes or on or in the neighbourhood of air-routes;
- (k) the signals to be used for purposes of communication by or to aircraft and the apparatus to be employed in signalling;
- (l) the prohibition and regulation of the carriage in aircraft of any specified article or substance;
- (m) the measures to be taken and the equipment to be carried for the purpose of ensuring the safety of life;
- (n) the issue and maintenance of log-books;
- (o) the manner and conditions of the issue or renewal of any licence or certificate under the Act or the rules, the examinations and tests to be undergone in connection therewith, the form, custody, production, endorsement, cancellation, suspension or surrender of such licence or certificate, or of any log-book;
- (p) the fees to be charged in connection with any inspection, examination, test, certificate or licence, made, issued or renewed under this Act;
- (q) the recognition for the purposes of this Act of licences and certificates issued elsewhere than in British India relating to aircraft or to the qualifications of persons employed in the operation, manufacture, repair or maintenance of aircraft; and
- (r) any matter subsidiary or incidental to the matters referred to in this sub-section.

Power of
Governor
General in
Council
to make
rules in
accordance

6. (1) If the Governor General in Council is of opinion that in the interests of the public safety or tranquillity the issue of all or any of the following orders is expedient, he may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*,—

- (s) cancel or suspend, either absolutely or subject to such conditions as he may think fit to specify in the order, all or any licences or certificates issued under this Act;
- (b) prohibit, either absolutely or subject to such conditions as he may think fit to specify in the order, or regulate in such manner as may be contained in the order, the flight of all or any aircraft or class of aircraft over the whole or any portion of British India;
- (c) prohibit, either absolutely or conditionally, or regulate the erection, maintenance or use of any aerodrome, aircraft factory, flying-school or club, or place where aircraft are manufactured, repaired or kept, or any class or description thereof; and
- (d) direct that any aircraft or class of aircraft or any aerodrome, aircraft factory, flying-school or club, or place where aircraft are manufactured, repaired or kept, together with any machinery, plant, material or things used for the operation, manufacture, repair or maintenance of aircraft shall be delivered, either forthwith or within a specified time, to such authority and in such manner as he may specify in the order, to be at the disposal of His Majesty for the public service.

(2) Any person who suffers direct injury or loss by reason of any order made under clause (c) or clause (d) of sub-section (1) shall be paid such compensation as may be determined by such authority as the Governor General in Council may appoint in this behalf.

(3) The Governor General in Council may authorize such steps to be taken to secure compliance with any order made under sub-section (1) as appear to him to be necessary.

(4) Whoever knowingly disobeys, or fails to comply with, or does any act in contravention of, an order made under sub-section (1) shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both, and the Court by which he is convicted may direct that the aircraft or

thing (if any) in respect of which the offence has been committed, or any part of such thing, shall be forfeited to His Majesty.

Power of Governor General in Council to make rules for more perfect execution.

7. (1) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, make rules providing for the investigation of any accident arising out of or in the course of air navigation in or over British India.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

- (a) require notice to be given of any accident in such manner and by such person as may be prescribed;
- (b) apply for the purposes of such investigation, either with or without modification, the provisions of any law for the time being in force relating to the investigation of accidents;
- (c) prohibit pending investigation access to or interference with aircraft to which an accident has occurred, and authorize any person so far as may be necessary for the purposes of an investigation to have access to, examine, remove, take measures for the preservation of, or otherwise deal with any such aircraft; and
- (d) authorize or require the cancellation, suspension, endorsement or surrender of any licence or certificate granted or recognised under this Act when it appears on an investigation that the licence ought to be so dealt with, and provide for the production of any such licence for such purpose.

Power to detain aircraft.

8. (1) Any authority authorised in this behalf by the Governor General in Council may detain any aircraft, if in the opinion of such authority—

- (a) having regard to the nature of an intended flight, the flight of such aircraft would involve danger to persons in the aircraft or to any other persons or property; or
- (b) such detention is necessary to secure compliance with any of the provisions of this Act or the rules applicable to such aircraft; or such detention is necessary to prevent a

contravention of any rule made under clause (b) or clause (i) of sub-section (3) of section 5.

(2) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, make rules regulating all matters incidental or subsidiary to the exercise of this power.

TEXT of
1923.

9. (1) The provisions of Part VII of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923, relating to Wreck and Salvage shall apply to aircraft on or over the sea or tidal waters as they apply to ships, and the owner of an aircraft shall be entitled to a reasonable reward for salvage services rendered by the aircraft in like manner as the owner of a ship.

Wreck and Salvage.

(2) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, make such modifications of the said provisions in their application to aircraft as appear necessary or expedient.

10. In making any rule under section 5, section 7 or section 8 the Governor General in Council may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months, or with fine of any amount not exceeding one thousand rupees, or with both.

Punish-
ment as
aforesaid.
Term of rule
made under
this Act.

11. Whoever wilfully flies any aircraft in such a manner as to cause danger to any person or to any property on land or water or in the air shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Punish-
ment for
causing
danger
to any
person
or property.

12. Whoever abets the commission of any offence under this Act or the rules, or attempts to commit such offence, and in such attempt does any act towards the commission of the offence, shall be liable to the punishment provided for the offence.

Punish-
ment for
abetting
the commission
of an offence
and for
attempting
to commit
an offence.

13. Where any person is convicted of an offence punishable under any rule made under clause (b) or clause (i) of sub-section (3) of section 5, the Court by which he is convicted may direct that the aircraft or article or substance, as the case may be, in respect of which the offence has been committed, shall be forfeited to His Majesty.

Power of
Court to
forfeit
aircraft
or substance.

Rules to be made after publication.

14. Any power to make rules conferred by this Act is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication for a period of not less than three months.

Use of aeroplanes on aircraft not registered in British India.

15. The provisions of section 42 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, shall apply to the use of an invention on any aircraft not registered in British India in like manner as they apply to the use of an invention in a foreign vessel. XII of 1911.

Power to apply revenue procedure.

16. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare that any or all of the provisions of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, shall, with such modifications and adaptations as may be specified in the notification, apply to the import and export of goods by air. VIII of 1918.

Bar of criminal action.

17. No suit shall be brought in any Civil Court in respect of trespass or in respect of nuisance by reason only of the flight of aircraft over any property at a height above the ground which having regard to wind, weather and all the circumstances of the case is reasonable, or by reason only of the ordinary incidents of such flight.

Bar of civil action as provided under the Act.

18. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

Bar of application of Act.

19. (1) Nothing in this Act or in any order or rule made thereunder shall apply to or in respect of any aircraft belonging to or exclusively employed in His Majesty's naval, military or air forces, or to any person in such forces employed in connection with such aircraft.

(2) Nothing in this Act or in any order or rule made thereunder shall apply to or in respect of any lighthouse to which the Indian Lighthouse Act, 1927, applies or prejudice or affect any right or power exercisable by any authority under that Act. XVII of 1927.

Repeals.

20. The Indian Aircraft Act, 1911, the entry relating thereto in the First Schedule to the Repealing and Amending Act, 1914, and the Indian Aircraft (Amendment) Act, 1914, are hereby repealed. XVIII of 1911, X of 1914, XVI of 1914.

The following Act of the Indian Legislature received the assent of the Governor General on the 19th August 1934, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXIII OF 1934.

An Act to provide for the imposition and collection of an excise duty on mechanical lighters.

WHEREAS it is expedient to impose an excise duty on mechanical lighters, to provide for the collection thereof, and to alter the duty of customs leviable on mechanical lighters under the Indian Tariff Act, 1934; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Mechanical Short title and extent Lighters (Excise Duty) Act, 1934.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Southal Parganas.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant Definitions in the subject or context.—

(a) "manufactory" means any premises wherein mechanical lighters are manufactured;

(b) "mechanical lighter" means any mechanical or chemical contrivance for causing ignition which is portable and which operates by producing a spark or flame whether by flint or when brought into contact with gas, and includes a mechanical lighter issued from a manufactory in an incomplete state or requiring for its completion the addition of a fluid; and

(c) "owner" includes any person expressly or impliedly authorized by an owner of a manufactory to be his agent in respect of the manufactory.

3. A duty of excise at the rate of one rupee and Duty of eight annas per lighter shall be levied on every mechanical lighter manufactured in any manufactory in British India and issued out of such manufactory after the commencement of this Act, and shall be payable by the owner of the manufactory.

1071 of 1934.

Forfeiture
of duty
with
penalty.

4. (1) If any duty payable under section 3 is not paid within the time fixed by rules made in that behalf under this Act, it shall be deemed to be an arrear, and the authority to which such duty is payable may, in lieu thereof, recover any sum not exceeding three times the amount of duty unpaid which such authority may in its discretion think it reasonable to require.

(2) An arrear of duty, or any sum recoverable in lieu thereof under this section, shall be recoverable as an arrear of land revenue and shall be recoverable in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other penalty incurred under this Act.

Exemption
from
excise
duty.

5. No person shall issue any mechanical lighter out of a manufactory, except in accordance with the provisions of rules made in that behalf under this Act, or, until such rules are made, in accordance with the general or special orders of the Local Government.

Power to
Governor
General in
Council to
prohibit
import.

6. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, prohibit absolutely, or with such exceptions as he thinks fit, the bringing of mechanical lighters into British India from the territory of any specified Prince or Chief in India.

Prohibition
of manu-
facture
within
British
India.

7. From such date as may be fixed by the Governor General in Council by notification in the Gazette of India in this behalf, no person shall manufacture mechanical lighters in British India except under and in accordance with a licence to manufacture issued under this Act.

Penalty
for breach
of manufactory
in contravention
of section 5.

8. Whoever contravenes the provisions of section 5 shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Penalty for
import in
contravention
of Act.

9. (1) Whoever, in contravention of any notification made under section 6, imports, or attempts to import, mechanical lighters into British India, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to three times the amount of the duty which would be payable on the mechanical lighters if they were liable to duty in British India or to one thousand rupees, whichever is greater, or with both imprisonment and fine.

(2) Whoever abets an offence punishable under sub-section (1) shall, whether such offence is or is not committed in consequence of such abetment, and notwithstanding anything contained in section 116 of the Indian Penal Code, be punishable with the punishment provided for the offence.

XIV of 1920.

10. Whoever, without a licence to manufacture, ^{Penalty for manufacture} or in contravention of the terms of such licence, man- ^{under Act}ufactures mechanical lighters, shall be punishable with ^{and Customs.} imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

11. Whoever evades, or attempts to evade, the ^{Penalty for} payment of any duty payable by law under this ^{evading of} Act, or fails to supply any information which he is ^{duty as} required under this Act or the rules to supply, or ^{under the} knowingly supplies false information, shall be punish- ^{supply}able with imprisonment which may extend to six ^{information.} months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

12. Any Court trying an offence under this Act ^{Power of} may order that any mechanical lighters, together ^{Courts to} with the boxes, packing or wrappings thereof, in res- ^{order.}pect of which the Court is satisfied that an offence ^{in re-} under this Act has been committed, shall be forfeited ^{lief.} to His Majesty.

13. The law for the time being in force relating to ^{Application} Sea Customs and to goods the importation of which ^{of Act} is prohibited by section 18 of the Sea Customs Act, ^{VIII of} 1878, shall apply in respect of mechanical lighters ^{1914 or} the importation of which is prohibited by notification ^{that the} made under section 6 of this Act, and the officers ^{provision} of Customs and the officers empowered under the ^{of mechan-} Sea Customs Act, 1878, to perform the duties imposed ^{ical lighters} by that Act, on a Customs-Collector and other officers of Customs shall have the same powers in respect of such mechanical lighters as they have for the time being in respect of goods the importation of which is prohibited by section 18 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 :

VIII of 1878.

VIII of 1914.

VIII of 1878.

VIII of 1914.

Provided that the penalty for the offence specified in section 167, No. 8, of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, shall, where the offence is committed in relation to

mechanical lighters the importation of which is prohibited under section 6 of this Act, be a penalty of confiscation only, and such penalty of confiscation shall not be inflicted under section 147, No. 3, of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, in any case where the person concerned in the offence is sent for trial under section 9 of this Act. VIII of 1918.

Applica-
tion of the
provisions
of Act VIII
of 1918
to the
duty on
mechanical
lighters.

14. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare that any of the provisions of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, relating to the levy of and exemption from customs duties, drawback of duty, warehousing, offences and penalties, confiscation, and procedure relating to offences and appeals shall, with such modifications and alterations as he may consider necessary or desirable to adapt them to the circumstances, be applicable in regard to like matters in respect of the duty imposed by section 3. VIII of 1918.

Power of
Governor
General in
Council to
make rules.

15. (1) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, make rules to carry into effect the purposes and objects of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

- (a) provide for the assessment and collection of the duty and the authorities by whom functions under this Act are to be discharged, the issue of notices, regulating payment, the manner in which the duty shall be payable, and the recovery of arrears;
- (b) provide for the distinguishing of mechanical lighters which have been manufactured under licence, or on which duty has been paid, or which are exempt from duty under this Act;
- (c) regulate the issue of mechanical lighters out of any manufactory;
- (d) impose on the owners of manufactories and on persons engaged in the sale of mechanical lighters the duty of furnishing information, keeping records and making returns, and prescribe the nature of such

information and the form of such records and returns, the particulars to be contained therein, and the manner in which they shall be verified;

(e) provide for the issuing of licences, the form and the conditions of licences, and the fees to be charged therefor;

(f) provide for the detention of mechanical lighters for the purpose of exacting the duty, the confiscation, otherwise than under section 12, of articles in respect of which breaches of the Act or rules have been committed, and the disposal of articles so detained or confiscated;

(g) authorize and regulate the inspection or search of any place or conveyance used for the manufacture, storage or carriage of mechanical lighters; and

(h) authorize and regulate the composition of offences against, or liabilities incurred under, the Act and rules, including composite payments in lieu of duty.

(3) In making any rule under this section the Governor General in Council may provide that a breach of the rule shall, where no other penalty is provided by this Act, be punishable with imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, or with fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or with both imprisonment and fine.

(4) The Governor General in Council may delegate all or any of his powers under this section to a Local Government.

VIII of 1934.

18. In Item No. 243 of the Second Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, to the entry in the second column the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that mechanical lighters as defined in the Mechanical Lighters (Excise Duty) Act, 1934, shall be liable in addition to a duty equal to the amount of the excise duty imposed by that Act on mechanical lighters manufactured in British India."

Agreement of the Second Schedule, Act VIII of 1934.

The following Act of the Indian Legislature received the assent of the Governor General on the 15th August 1934, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXIV OF 1934.

An Act to amend certain enactments and to repeal certain other enactments.

WHEREAS it is expedient that certain enactments should be made in the enactments specified in the First Schedule ;

AND WHEREAS it is also expedient that the enactments specified in the Second Schedule, which are spent or have otherwise become unnecessary, or have ceased to be in force otherwise than by express specific repeal, should be expressly and specifically repealed ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Repealing and Amending Act, 1934.

Amendment of certain enactments. 2. The enactments specified in the First Schedule are hereby amended, to the extent and in the manner mentioned in the fourth column thereof.

Repeal of certain enactments. 3. The enactments specified in the Second Schedule are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the fourth column thereof.

Savings. 4. The repeal by this Act of any enactment shall not affect any Act or Regulation in which such enactment has been applied, incorporated or referred to ; and this Act shall not affect the validity, availability, effect or consequences of anything already done or suffered, or any right, title, obligation or liability already acquired, accrued or incurred, or any remedy or proceeding in respect thereof, or any release or discharge of or from any debt, penalty, obligation, liability, claim or demand or any indemnity already granted, or the proof of any past act or thing ; nor shall this Act affect any principle or rule of law, or established jurisdiction, form or course of pleading, practice or procedure, or existing usage, custom, privilege, restriction, exemption, office or appointment, notwithstanding that the same respectively may have

been in any manner affirmed, recognised or derived by, in or from any enactment hereby repealed;

nor shall the repeal by this Act of any enactment revive or restore any jurisdiction, office, custom, liability, right, title, privilege, restriction, exemption, usage, practice, procedure or other matter or thing not now existing or in force.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

ACTS REPEALED.

(Not section 2.)

Year.	No.	Short title.	Amendments.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Act of the Governor General in Council.</i>			
1908	VI	The Birth, Death and Marriage Registration Act, 1908.	In section 15A, after subsection (1) the following subsection shall be added, namely:— “(2) If more Registrars than one are appointed in respect of the power conferred by subsection (1), then whenever in this Act or the Commencement shall be construed as reference to the members constituting a Commission as appointed.”
1910	II	The Measures of Length Act, 1910.	In section 7, the words and figures “by the Commission in Delimita under section 370 of the Delimita Principal Commission Act, 1910,” shall be omitted.
1914	V	The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1914.	In Section 1 of Part V of Schedule III, for the figures and lines “24 A” the figures and lines “25 B” shall be substituted.
<i>Act of the Indian Legislature.</i>			
1901	XI	The Indian Income-tax Act, 1901.	In section 18, for the words “that section” the word and figures “section 18” shall be substituted. In section 100, for the word, brackets and figure “sub-section (1)” the word, brackets and figure “sub-section (1)” shall be substituted.
1919	XXI	The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1919.	In section 79, for the word “and” the word “or” shall be substituted. In subsection (2) of section 248, for the word “in” the word “his” shall be substituted.
1914	II	The Customers Act, 1914.	In subsection (1) of section 18, after the word “building,” where it occurs for the second time, the word “structure” shall be inserted. In subsection (1) of section 242, clause (1) shall be re-enacted (1)–(4).
1910	I	The Frontier Force (Amendment) Act, 1910.	In section 1, for the figures “1910” the figures “1910” shall be substituted.

Year (1)	No. (2)	Short title. (3)	Amendment. (4)
<i>Act of the Indian Legislature—cont.</i>			
1910	II	The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1910.	In Schedule IV, in the amendments relating to the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1910, the words, brackets and figures "In sub-section 11 of sec- tion 21, the provision shall be omitted "
1910	XXIV	The Indian Law Enactment Act, 1910.	In clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 8, after the words "which commence" the words "or termi- nate" shall be inserted.
1911	IX	The Indian Partnership Act, 1911.	In clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 10, for the word and figure "section 10" the word and figure "section 14" shall be substituted.
1912	XXIII	The Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1912.	In section 12, in sub-section (2) and (3) of the new section 125 to be inserted in the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1912, for the word, bracket and figure "sub-section (1)" the word, bracket and figure "sub-section (2)" shall be substi- tuted.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

REPEALS.

(See section 3.)

Year. (1)	No. (2)	Short title. (3)	Extent of repeal. (4)
<i>Acts of the Governor General in Council.</i>			
1857	XIV	The Indian Marine Act, 1857.	In sub-section (2) of section 22, the words, figure and brackets "except as provided by the provision in sub- section (3)."
1861	III	The Indian Provisions (Amending and Validation) Act, 1861.	In section 21, the proviso. As much as has not been repealed.
<i>Acts of the Indian Legislature.</i>			
1910	XXI	The Indian Mar- itime Shipping Act, 1910.	In sub-section (2) of section 243, delete (now).
1910	VIII	The repealing and Amending Act, 1910.	Sections 3 and 4 and the Second Schedule.
<i>Regulations.</i>			
1911	I	The Indian Laws (Amendment) Regulation, 1911.	The whole.
<i>Acts of the Governor General in Council.</i>			
1878	V	The Port of Ab- scon Act, 1878.	In sub-section (1) of section 45, the proviso.

The following Act of the Indian Legislature received the assent of the Governor General on the 30th August 1934, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXV OF 1934.
THE FACTORIES ACT, 1934.

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- 22 Precautions against fire.
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- 27 Restrictions on work near machinery in motion.
- 28 Power to exclude children.
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- 31 Appeals.
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- 60 Penalty for contraventions of Act and rules.
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- 69 Penalty for failure to display certain notices.
- 70 Determination of "occupier" for purposes of this Chapter.
- 71 Exemption of occupier or manager from liability in certain cases.
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- 76 Display of factory notices.
- 77 Power of Governor General in Council to make rules.
- 78 Control of rules made by Local Governments.
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- 80 Application to Crown factories.
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THE SCHEDULE.

An Act to consolidate and amend the law regulating labour in factories.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law regulating labour in factories; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.
PREFATORY.

1. (7) This Act may be called the Factories Act, 1934.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Scindia Parganas.

(3) It shall come into force on the 1st day of January, 1935.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

Definitions.

(a) "adolescent" means a person who has completed his fifteenth but has not completed his seventeenth year;

(b) "adult" means a person who has completed his seventeenth year;

(c) "child" means a person who has not completed his fifteenth year;

(d) "day" means a period of twenty-four hours beginning at midnight;

(e) "week" means a period of seven days beginning at midnight on Saturday night;

(f) "power" means electrical energy, and any other form of energy which is mechanically transmitted and is not generated by human or animal agency;

(g) "manufacturing process" means any process—

(i) for making, altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing or packing, or otherwise treating any article or substance with a view to its use, sale, transport, delivery or disposal, or

(ii) for pumping oil, water or sewage, or

(iii) for generating, transforming or transmitting power;

(h) "worker" means a person employed, whether for wages or not, in any manufacturing process, or in cleaning any part of the machinery or premises used for a manufacturing process, or in any other kind of work whatsoever incidental to or connected with the manufacturing process or connected with the subject

Short
title,
extent and
commence-
ment.

of the manufacturing process, but does not include any person solely employed in a clerical capacity in any room or place where no manufacturing process is being carried on;

- (j) "factory" means any premises including the precincts thereof wherein twenty or more workers are working, or were working on any day of the preceding twelve months, and in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried on with the aid of power, or is ordinarily so carried on,

17 of 1933.

but does not include a mine subject to the operation of the Indian Mines Act, 1923;

- (k) "machinery" includes all plant whereby power is generated, transformed, transmitted or applied;

- (l) "occupier" of a factory means the person who has ultimate control over the affairs of the factory;

Provided that where the affairs of a factory are entrusted to a managing agent, such agent shall be deemed to be the occupier of the factory;

- (m) where work of the same kind is carried out by two or more sets of workers working during different periods of the day, each of such sets is called a "relay," and the period or periods for which it works is called a "shift"; and
- (n) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made by the Local Government under this Act.

3. References to time of day in this Act are references—

References to time of day.

- (a) in British India, excluding Burma, to Indian Standard Time, which is five and a half hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time, and

- (b) in Burma, to Burma Standard Time, which is six and a half hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time;

Provided that for any area in British India in which Indian Standard Time is not ordinarily observed the Local Government may make rules—

- (i) specifying the area,
- (ii) defining the local mean time ordinarily observed therein, and
- (iii) permitting such time to be observed in all or any of the factories situated in the area.

4. (1) For the purposes of this Act, a factory ^{entirely} which is exclusively engaged in one or more of the ^{business}

following manufacturing processes, namely, cotton ginning, cotton or jute pressing, the decoction of groundnuts, the manufacture of coffee, indigo, lac, rubber, sugar (including gur) or tea, or any manufacturing process which is incidental to or connected with any of the aforesaid processes, is a seasonal factory:

Provided that the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare any such factory in which manufacturing processes are ordinarily carried on for more than one hundred and eighty working days in the year, not to be a seasonal factory for the purposes of this Act.

(2) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare any specified factory in which manufacturing processes are ordinarily carried on for not more than one hundred and eighty working days in the year and cannot be carried on except during particular seasons or at times dependent on the irregular action of natural forces, to be a seasonal factory for the purposes of this Act.

5. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (j) of section 2, the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare any premises whereon or within the precincts whereof a manufacturing process is carried on, whether with or without the aid of power, and whereon or within the precincts whereof, on any one day of the twelve months preceding the notification, ten or more workers were employed, to be a factory for all or any of the purposes of this Act.

(2) A notification under sub-section (1) may be made in respect of any specified premises or class of premises.

(3) A notification under sub-section (1) shall cease to have effect in respect of any premises after the lapse of twelve months during which not more than nine workers were employed thereon on any day.

6. The Local Government may, by order in writing, direct that the different departments or branches of a specified factory shall be treated as separate factories for all or any of the purposes of this Act.

7. Where the Local Government is satisfied that, following upon a change of occupier of a factory or in the manufacturing processes carried on thereon, the number of workers for the time being working in

Power to
declare
premises
to be
factories.

Power to
declare
depart-
ments to be
separate
factories.

Power to
recognise
a change
in the
factory.

the factory is less than twenty and is not likely to be twenty or more on any day during the ensuing twelve months, it may, by order in writing, exempt such factory from the operation of this Act:

Provided that any exemption so granted shall cease to have effect on and after any day on which twenty or more workers work in the factory.

8. In any case of public emergency the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, exempt any factory from any or all of the provisions of this Act for such period as he may think fit.

9. (1) Before work is begun in any factory after the commencement of this Act, or before work is begun in any seasonal factory each season, the occupier shall send to the Inspector a written notice containing—

- (a) the name of the factory and its situation,
- (b) the address to which communications relating to the factory should be sent,
- (c) the nature of the manufacturing processes to be carried on in the factory,
- (d) the nature and the amount of the power to be used, and
- (e) the name of the person who shall be the manager of the factory for the purposes of this Act.

(2) Whenever another person is appointed as manager, the occupier shall send to the Inspector a written notice of the change, within seven days from the date on which the new manager assumes charge.

(3) During any period for which a person has been designated as manager of a factory under this section, or during which the person designated does not manage the factory, any person found acting as manager, or, if no such person is found, the occupier himself, shall be deemed to be the manager of the factory for the purposes of this Act.

CHAPTER II.

THE INSPECTING STAFF.

10. (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint such persons as it thinks fit to be Inspectors for the purposes of this Act within such local limits as it may assign to them respectively.

(2) The Local Government may, by notification as aforesaid, appoint any person to be a Chief Inspector, who shall, in addition to the powers conferred on a Chief Inspector under this Act, exercise the powers of an Inspector throughout the province.

(3) No person shall be appointed to be an Inspector under sub-section (1) or a Chief Inspector under sub-section (2) or, having been so appointed, shall continue to hold office, who is or becomes directly or indirectly interested in a factory or in any process or business carried on therein or in any patent or machinery connected therewith.

(4) Every District Magistrate shall be an Inspector for his district.

(5) The Local Government may also, by notification as aforesaid, appoint such public officers as it thinks fit to be additional Inspectors for all or any of the purposes of this Act, within such local limits as it may assign to them respectively.

(6) In any area where there are more Inspectors than one, the Local Government may, by notification as aforesaid, declare the powers which such Inspectors shall respectively exercise, and the Inspector to whom the prescribed notices are to be sent.

(7) Every Chief Inspector and Inspector shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code and shall be officially subordinate to such authority as the Local Government may specify in this behalf.

Powers of
Inspector.

11. Subject to any rules made by the Local Government in this behalf, an Inspector may, within the local limits for which he is appointed,—

- (a) enter, with such assistants (if any), being persons in the employment of Government or of any municipal or other public authority, as he thinks fit, any place which is, or which he has reason to believe to be, used as a factory or capable of being declared to be a factory under the provisions of section 5 ;
- (b) make such examination of the premises and plant and of any prescribed registers, and take on the spot or otherwise such evidence of any persons as he may deem necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act ; and

(c) exercise such other powers as may be necessary for carrying out the purpose of this Act:

Provided that no one shall be required under this section to answer any question or give any evidence tending to incriminate himself.

12. (2) The Local Government may appoint such registered medical practitioners as it thinks fit to be certifying surgeons for the purpose of this Act within such local limits as it may assign to them respectively.

(2) A certifying surgeon may authorize any registered medical practitioner to exercise any of his powers under this Act:

Provided that a certificate of fitness for employment granted by such authorized practitioner shall be valid for a period of three months only, unless it is confirmed by the certifying surgeon himself after examination of the person concerned.

Explanation.—In this section a "registered medical practitioner" means any person registered under the Medical Act, 1858, or any subsequent enactment amending it, or under any Act of any legislature in British India providing for the maintenance of a register of medical practitioners, and includes, in any area where no such register is maintained, any person declared by the Local Government, by notification in the local official gazette, to be a registered medical practitioner for the purposes of this section.

11 & 12 Vict.
c. 70.

CHAPTER III.

HEALTH AND SAFETY.

13. Every factory shall be kept clean and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy or other substance, and shall be cleaned at such times and by such methods as may be prescribed, and these methods may include lime-washing or colour-washing, painting, varnishing, disinfecting and deodorizing.

14. (1) Every factory shall be ventilated in accordance with such standards and by such methods as may be prescribed.

(2) Where gas, dust or other impurity is generated in the course of work, adequate measures shall be taken to prevent injury to the health of workmen.

(3) If it appears to the Inspector that in any factory gas, dust or other impurity generated in the course of work is being inhaled by the workmen to an injurious extent, and that such generation or inhalation could be prevented by the use of mechanical or other devices, he may serve on the manager of the factory an order in writing, directing that mechanical or other devices for preventing such generation or inhalation shall be provided before a specified date, and shall thereafter be maintained in good order and used throughout working hours.

(4) The Local Government may make rules for any class of factories requiring mechanical or other devices to be provided and maintained for preventing the generation or inhalation of gas, dust or other impurities, which may be injurious to workers and specifying the nature of such devices.

Amended
Local Govern-
ment

15. (1) The Local Government may make rules—

- (a) prescribing standards for the cooling properties of the air in factories in which the humidity of the air is artificially increased;
- (b) regulating the methods used for artificially increasing the humidity of the air; and
- (c) directing prescribed tests for determining the humidity and cooling properties of the air to be carried out and recorded.

(2) In any factory in which the humidity of the air is artificially increased, the water used for the purpose shall be taken from a public supply or other source of drinking water, or shall be effectively purified before it is so used.

(3) If it appears to the Inspector that the water used in a factory for increasing humidity which is required to be effectively purified under sub-section (2) is not effectively purified, he may serve on the manager of the factory an order in writing, specifying the measures which in his opinion should be adopted, and requiring them to be carried out before a specified date.

Ordinary

16. If it appears to the Chief Inspector or to an Inspector specially authorised in this behalf by the Local Government that the cooling properties of the air in any factory are at times insufficient to secure workers against injury to health or against serious

discomfort, and that they can be to a great extent ^{increased} by measures which will not involve an amount of expense which is unreasonable in the circumstances, the Chief Inspector may serve on the manager of the factory an order in writing, specifying the measures which in his opinion should be adopted, and requiring them to be carried out before a specified date.

17. In order that no room in a factory shall be ^{overcrowded} crowded during working hours to a dangerous extent ^{or} or to an extent which may be injurious to the health of the workers, the proportion which the number of cubic feet of space in a room and the number of superficial feet of its floor area bears to the number of workers working at any time therein shall not be less than such standards as may be prescribed either generally or for the particular class of work carried on in the room.

18. (1) A factory shall be sufficiently lighted during ^{lighting} all working hours.

(2) If it appears to the Inspector that any factory is not sufficiently lighted, he may serve on the manager of the factory an order in writing, specifying the measures which in his opinion should be adopted, and requiring them to be carried out before a specified date.

(3) The Local Government may make rules requiring that all factories of specified classes shall be lighted in accordance with prescribed standards.

19. (1) In every factory a sufficient supply of warm water fit for drinking shall be provided for the workers at suitable places.

(2) The supply required by sub-section (1) shall comply with such standards as may be prescribed.

(3) In every factory in which any process involving contact by the workers with injurious or obnoxious substances is carried on, a sufficient supply of water suitable for washing shall be provided for the use of workers, at suitable places and with facilities for its use, according to such standards as may be prescribed.

20. For every factory sufficient latrines and urinals, ^{latrines and urinals} according to the prescribed standards, shall be provided, for male workers and for female workers separately, at suitable places and at convenient places

as prescribed, and shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition during all working hours.

Doors to
open
outwards.

21. In every factory the doors of each room in which more than twenty persons are employed shall, except in the case of sliding doors, be constructed so as to open outwards, or, where the door is between two rooms, in the direction of the nearest exit from the building, and no such door shall be locked or obstructed while any work is being carried on in the room.

Precautions
against fire.

22. In every factory such precautions against fire shall be taken as may be prescribed.

Means of
escape.

23. (1) Every factory shall be provided with such means of escape in case of fire as can reasonably be required in the circumstances of each factory.

(2) If it appears to the Inspector that any factory is not so provided, he may serve on the manager of the factory an order in writing, specifying the measures which in his opinion should be adopted, and requiring them to be carried out before a specified date.

(3) The means of escape shall not be obstructed while any work is being carried on in the factory.

Fencing.

24. (1) In every factory the following shall be kept adequately fenced, namely:—

(a) every exposed moving part of a prime mover and every flywheel directly connected to a prime mover,

(b) every hoist or lift, hoist-well or lift-well, and every trap-door or similar opening near which any person may have to work or pass, and

(c) every part of the machinery which the Local Government may prescribe.

(2) If it appears to the Inspector that any other part of the machinery in a factory is dangerous if not adequately fenced, he may serve on the manager of the factory an order in writing, specifying the measures which in his opinion should be adopted, and requiring them to be carried out before a specified date.

(3) All fencing required by or under this section or under sub-section (1) of section 20 shall be maintained in an efficient state at all times when the workers have access to the parts required to be fenced.

except where they are under repair or are under examination in connexion with repair or are necessarily exposed for the purpose of clearing or lubricating or altering the gearing or arrangements of the machinery.

(4) Such further provisions as may be prescribed shall be made for the protection from danger of persons employed in attending to the machinery in a factory.

25. If it appears to the Inspector that any building or part of a building, or any part of the ways, machinery or plant in a factory is in such a condition that it may be dangerous to human life or safety, he may serve on the manager of the factory an order in writing requiring him before a specified date—

Power to require repairs, erection of defective parts or tests of stability.

- (a) to furnish such drawings, specifications and other particulars as may be necessary to determine whether such building, ways, machinery or plant can be used with safety, or
- (b) to carry out such tests as may be necessary to determine the strength or quality of any specified parts and to inform the Inspector of the results thereof.

26. (1) If it appears to the Inspector that any building or part of a building or any part of the ways, machinery or plant in a factory is in such a condition that it is dangerous to human life or safety, he may serve on the manager of the factory an order in writing specifying the measures which in his opinion should be adopted, and requiring them to be carried out before a specified date.

Order of building and machinery.

(2) If it appears to the Inspector that the use of any building or part of a building or of any part of the ways, machinery or plant in a factory involves imminent danger to human life or safety, he may serve on the manager of the factory an order in writing prohibiting its use until it has been properly repaired or altered.

27. (1) No woman or child shall be allowed to clean or oil any part of the machinery of a factory while that part is in motion under power, or to work between moving parts or between fixed and moving parts of any machinery which is in motion under power.

Restrictions on work near machinery in motion.

(2) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official gazette, prohibit, in any specified factory or class of factories, the closing or using by any person of specified parts of machinery when these parts are in motion under power.

Power to
ex-clude
children.

28. (1) The Local Government may make rules prohibiting the admission to any specified class of factories, or to specified parts thereof, of children who cannot be lawfully employed therein.

(2) If it appears to the Inspector that the premises in any factory or part of a factory of children who cannot be lawfully employed therein may be dangerous to them or injurious to their health, he may serve on the manager of the factory an order in writing directing him to prevent the admission of such children to the factory or any part of it.

Prohibition
of employ-
ment of
women and
children
near cotton-
openers.

29. No woman or child shall be employed in any part of a factory for pressing cotton in which a cotton-opener is at work:

Provided that, if the feed-end of a cotton-opener is in a room separated from the delivery end by a partition extending to the roof, or to such height as the Inspector may in any particular case specify in writing, women and children may be employed on the side of the partition where the feed-end is situated.

Notice of
certain
accidents.

30. Where in any factory an accident occurs which causes death, or which causes any bodily injury whereby any person injured is prevented from resuming his work in the factory during the forty-eight hours after the accident occurred, or which is of any nature which may be prescribed in this behalf, the manager of the factory shall send notice thereof to such authorities, and in such form and within such time, as may be prescribed.

Appeals.

31. (1) The manager of a factory on whom an order in writing by an Inspector has been served under the provisions of this Chapter, or the occupier of the factory, may, within thirty days of the service of the order, appeal against it to the Local Government, or to such authority as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf; and the Local Government or

appointed authority may, subject to rules made in this behalf by the Local Government, confirm, modify or reverse the order.

(2) The appellate authority may, and if so required in the petition or appeal shall, hear the appeal with the aid of assessors, one of whom shall be appointed by the appellate authority and the other by each body representing the industry concerned as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf:

Provided that if an assessor is appointed by each body, or if the assessor so appointed fails to attend at the time and place fixed for hearing the appeal, the appellate authority may, unless satisfied that the failure to attend is due to sufficient cause, proceed to hear the appeal without the aid of such assessor, or, if it thinks fit, without the aid of any assessor.

(3) In the case of an appeal against an order under section 16 the appellate authority shall, and in any other case except an appeal against an order under sub-section (2) of section 30 or sub-section (2) of section 38 the appellate authority may, suspend the order appealed against pending the decision of the appeal, subject however to such conditions as to partial compliance or the adoption of temporary measures as it may choose to impose in any case.

32. The Local Government may make rules—

- (a) providing for any matter which, according to any of the provisions of this Chapter, is or may be prescribed;
- (b) requiring the managers of factories to maintain stores of first-aid appliances and provide for their proper custody;
- (c) providing against danger arising from the use of mechanical transport in factories, other than railways subject to the Indian Railways Act, 1890;
- (d) prescribing the manner of the service of orders under this Chapter on managers of factories;
- (e) regulating the procedure to be followed in presenting and hearing appeals under section 31, and the appointment and remuneration of assessors;

Power of Local Government to make rules to supplement this Chapter.

(f) regulating the exercise by Inspectors of their powers under this Chapter; and

(g) providing for any other matter which may be expedient in order to give effect to the provisions of this Chapter.

33. (1) The Local Government may make rules requiring that in any specified factory, wherein more than one hundred and fifty workers are ordinarily employed, an adequate shelter shall be provided for the use of workers during periods of rain, and such rules may prescribe the standards of such shelters.

(2) The Local Government may also make rules—

(a) requiring that in any specified factory, wherein more than fifty women workers are ordinarily employed, a suitable room shall be reserved for the use of children under the age of six years belonging to such women, and

(b) prescribing the standards for such rooms and the nature of the supervision to be exercised over the children therein.

(3) The Local Government may also make rules, for any class of factories and for the whole or any part of the province, requiring that work on a manufacturing process carried on with the aid of power shall not be begun in any building or part of a building erected or taken into use as a factory after the commencement of this Act, until a certificate of stability in the prescribed form, signed by a person possessing the prescribed qualifications, has been sent to the Inspector.

(4) Where the Governor General in Council is satisfied that any operation in a factory exposes any persons employed upon it to a serious risk of bodily injury, poisoning or disease, he may make rules applicable to any factory or class of factories in which the operation is carried on—

(a) specifying the operation and declaring it to be hazardous,

(b) prohibiting or restricting the employment of women, adolescents or children upon the operation,

Additional
power to
make health
and safety
rules relating
to—
factories
during
rain—
rooms for
children—

certificates
of stability
by—

hazardous
operations.

- (c) providing for the medical examination of persons employed or seeking to be employed upon the operation and prohibiting the employment of persons not certified as fit for such employment, and
- (d) providing for the protection of all persons employed upon the operation or in the vicinity of the places where it is carried on.

CHAPTER IV.

INSTRUCTIONS ON WORKING HOURS OF ADULTS.

34. No adult worker shall be allowed to work in a factory for more than fifty-four hours in any week, or, where the factory is a seasonal one, for more than sixty hours in any week:

Provided that an adult worker in a non-seasonal factory engaged in work which for technical reasons must be continuous throughout the day may work for fifty-six hours in any week.

35. (1) No adult worker shall be allowed to work in a factory on a Sunday unless—

- (a) he has had or will have a holiday for a whole day on one of the three days immediately before or after that Sunday, and
- (b) the manager of the factory has, before that Sunday or the substituted day, whichever is earlier,—
- (i) delivered a notice to the office of the Inspector of his intention to require the worker to work on the Sunday and of the day which is to be substituted, and
- (ii) displayed a notice to that effect in the factory:

Provided that no substitution shall be made which will result in any worker working for more than ten days consecutively without a holiday for a whole day.

(2) Notices given under sub-section (1) may be cancelled by a notice delivered to the office of the Inspector and a notice displayed in the factory not later than the day before the Sunday or the holiday to be cancelled, whichever is earlier.

(3) Where, in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1), any worker works on a Sunday and

has had a holiday on one of the three days immediately before it, that Sunday shall, for the purpose of calculating his weekly hours of work, be included in the preceding week.

Daily
hours

36. No adult worker shall be allowed to work in a factory for more than ten hours in any day:

Provided that a male adult worker in a seasonal factory may work for eleven hours in any day.

Intervals
for rest.

37. The periods of work of adult workers in a factory during each day shall be fixed either—

(a) so that no period shall exceed six hours, and so that no worker shall work for more than six hours before he has had an interval for rest of at least one hour;

or

(b) so that no period shall exceed five hours and so that no worker shall work for more than five hours before he has had an interval for rest of at least half an hour, or for more than eight and a half hours before he has had at least two such intervals.

Special cases.

38. The periods of work of an adult worker in a factory shall be so arranged that, along with his intervals for rest under section 37, they shall not spread over more than thirteen hours in any day, save with the permission of the Local Government and subject to such conditions as it may impose, either generally or in the case of any particular factory.

Notice of
Periods for
Work for
Adults and
penalties
thereof.

39. (1) There shall be displayed and correctly maintained in every factory in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 16 a Notice of Periods for Work for Adults showing clearly the periods within which adult workers may be required to work.

(2) The periods shown in the Notice required by sub-section (1) shall be fixed beforehand in accordance with the following provisions of this section and shall be such that workers working for those periods would not be working in contravention of any of the provisions of sections 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38.

(3) Where all the adult workers in a factory are required to work within the same periods, the manager of the factory shall fix those periods for such workers generally.

(4) Where all the adult workers in a factory are not required to work within the same periods, the manager of the factory shall classify them into groups according to the nature of their work.

(5) For each group which is not required to work on a system of shifts, the manager of the factory shall fix the periods within which the group may be required to work.

(6) Where any group is required to work on a system of shifts and the relays are not to be subject to predetermined periodical changes of shift, the manager of the factory shall fix the periods within which each relay of the group may be required to work.

(7) Where any group is to work on a system of shifts and the relays are to be subject to predetermined periodical changes of shifts, the manager of the factory shall draw up a scheme of shifts whereunder the periods within which any relay of the group may be required to work and the relay which will be working at any time of the day shall be known for any day.

(8) The Local Government may make rules prescribing forms for the Notice of Periods for Work for Adults and the manner in which it shall be maintained:

40. (1) A copy of the Notice referred to in subsection (1) of section 39 shall be sent in duplicate to the Inspector within fourteen days after the commencement of this Act, or, if the factory begins work after the commencement of this Act, before the day on which it begins work.

Copy of
Notice of
Periods for
Work to be
sent to
Inspector.

(2) Any proposed change in the system of work in a factory which will necessitate a change in the Notice shall be notified to the Inspector in duplicate before the change is made, and, except with the previous sanction of the Inspector, no such change shall be made until one week has elapsed since the last change.

41. (1) The manager of every factory shall maintain a Register of Adult Workers showing—

Register of
Adult
Workers.

(a) the name of each adult worker in the factory,

(b) the nature of his work,

(c) the group, if any, in which he is included,

- (d) where his group works on shifts, the relay to which he is allotted, and
 (e) such other particulars as may be prescribed :

Provided that, if the Inspector is of opinion that any muster roll or register maintained in part of the machine of a factory gives in respect of any or all of the workmen in the factory the particulars required under this section, he may, by order in writing, direct that such muster roll or register shall to the corresponding extent be maintained in place of and be treated as the Register of Adult Workmen in that factory :

Provided further that, where the Local Government is satisfied that the conditions of work in any factory or class of factories are such that there is no appreciable risk of contravention of the provisions of this Chapter in the case of that factory or factories of that class, or the case may be, the Local Government may, by written order, exempt, on such conditions as it may impose, that factory or all factories of that class, or the case may be, from the provisions of this section.

(2) The Local Government may make rules prescribing the form of the Register of Adult Workers, the manner in which it shall be maintained and the period for which it shall be preserved.

Power to
 make rules
 to be
 observed
 under
 section 38
 and Register
 under
 section 41.

42. No adult worker shall be allowed to work otherwise than in accordance with the Notice of Periods for Work for Adults displayed under subsection (f) of section 39 and the entries made beforehand against his name in the Register of Adult Workers maintained under section 41.

Power to
 make rules
 exempting
 from
 provisions.

43. (f) The Local Government may make rules defining the persons who hold positions of supervision or management or are employed in a confidential position in a factory, and the provisions of this Chapter shall not apply to any person so defined.

(2) The Local Government may make rules for adult workers providing for the exemption, to such extent and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed in such rules,—

- (a) of workers engaged on urgent repairs—
 from the provisions of sections 34, 35, 36,
 37 and 38 ;

- (b) of workers engaged in work in the nature of preparatory or complementary work which must necessarily be carried on outside the limits laid down for the general working of the factory—from the provisions of sections 34, 36, 37 and 38;
- (c) of workers engaged in work which is necessarily so intermittent that the intervals during which they do not work while on duty ordinarily amount to more than the intervals for rest required under section 32—from the provisions of sections 34, 36, 37 and 38;
- (d) of workers engaged in any work which for technical reasons must be carried on continuously throughout the day—from the provisions of sections 34, 36, 38, 37 and 38;
- (e) of workers engaged in making or supplying articles of prime necessity which must be made or supplied every day—from the provisions of section 35;
- (f) of workers engaged in a manufacturing process which cannot be carried on except during fixed seasons—from the provisions of section 36;
- (g) of workers engaged in a manufacturing process which cannot be carried on except at times dependent on the irregular action of natural forces—from the provisions of section 36 and section 37; and
- (h) of workers engaged in engine-rooms or boiler-houses—from the provisions of section 38.

(3) Rules made under sub-section (2) providing for any exemption may also provide for any consequential exemption from the provisions of sections 39 and 40 which the Local Government may deem to be expedient, subject to such conditions as it may impose.

(4) In making rules under this section the Local Government shall prescribe the maximum limits for the weekly hours of work for all classes of workers, and any exemption given, other than an exemption under clause (a) of sub-section (2), shall be subject to such limits.

(5) Rules made under this section shall remain in force for not more than three years.

Power to
make orders
exempting
from
restriction

44. (1) Where the Local Government is satisfied that, owing to the nature of the work carried on or to other circumstances, it is unreasonable to require that the periods of work of any adult workers in any factory or class of factories should be fixed beforehand, it may, by written order, relax or modify the provisions of sections 39 and 40 in respect of such workers to such extent and in such manner as it may think fit, and subject to such conditions as it may deem expedient to ensure control over periods of work.

(2) The Local Government, or subject to the control of the Local Government the Chief Inspector, may, by written order, exempt, on such conditions as it or he may deem expedient, any or all of the adult workers in any factory, or group or class of factories, from any or all of the provisions of sections 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40, on the ground that the exemption is required to enable the factory or factories to deal with an exceptional press of work.

(3) Any exemption given under sub-section (2) in respect of weekly hours of work shall be subject to the maximum limits prescribed under sub-section (4) of section 43.

(4) An order under sub-section (2) shall remain in force for such period as it may specify, but in no case for more than two months from the date on which notice thereof is given to the manager of the factory.

Further
restrictions
on the
employment
of women

45. (1) The provisions of this Chapter shall, in their application to women workers in factories, be supplemented by the following further restrictions, namely:—

(a) no exemption from the provisions of section 35 may be granted in respect of any woman; and

(b) no woman shall be allowed to work in a factory except between 6 a.m. and 7 p.m.:

Provided that the Local Government may, by notification in the local Official Gazette, in respect of any class or classes of factories and for the whole year or any part of it, vary the limits laid down in clause (b) to any span of thirteen hours between 5 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.:

Provided further that, in respect of any seasonal factory or class of seasonal factories in a specified area, the Local Government may make rules imposing a further restriction by defining the period or periods of the day within which women may be allowed to work, such that the period or periods so defined shall lie within the span fixed by clause (2) or under the above proviso and shall not be less than ten hours in the aggregate.

(2) The Local Government may make rules providing for the exemption from the above restrictions, to such extent and subject to such conditions as it may prescribe, of women working in fish-curing or fish-canning factories where the employment of women beyond the said hours is necessary to prevent damage to or deterioration in any raw material.

(3) Rules made under sub-section (2) shall remain in force for not more than three years.

45. Where a worker works on a shift which extends ^{Special provision for night-shifts.} over midnight, the ensuing day for him shall be deemed to be the period of twenty-four hours beginning when such shift ends, and the hours he has worked after midnight shall be counted towards the previous day.

Provided that the Local Government may, by order in writing, direct that in the case of any specified factory or any specified class of workers therein the ensuing day shall be deemed to be the period of twenty-four hours beginning when such shift begins and that the hours worked before midnight shall be counted towards the ensuing day.

47. (1) Where a worker in any factory works for ^{Hours pay for every hour.} more than sixty hours in any week,

or where a worker in a factory other than a seasonal factory works for more than ten hours in any day,

he shall be entitled in respect of the overtime worked to pay at the rate of one-and-a-half times his ordinary rate of pay.

(2) Where a worker in a factory other than a seasonal factory works for more hours in any week than are permitted under section 34, he shall be entitled, in respect of the overtime worked excluding any

overtime in respect of which he is entitled to extra pay under sub-section (2), to pay at the rate of one-and-a-quarter times his ordinary rate of pay.

(3) Where any workers are paid on a piece rate basis, the Local Government in consultation with the industry concerned may for the purposes of this section fix time rates as nearly as possible equivalent to the average rate of earnings of those workers, and the rates so fixed shall be deemed to be the ordinary rates of pay of those workers for the purposes of this section.

(4) The Local Government may prescribe the registers that shall be maintained in a factory for the purpose of securing compliance with the provisions of this section.

Prohibition
on double
employment

38. No adult worker shall be allowed to work in any factory on any day on which he has already been working in any other factory, save in such circumstances as may be prescribed.

Control of
overlapping
shifts.

39. The Local Government may make rules providing that in any specified class or classes of factories work shall not be carried on by a system of shifts so arranged that more than one relay of workers is engaged in work of the same kind at the same time, save with the permission of the Local Government and subject to such conditions as it may impose, either generally or in the case of any particular factory.

CHAPTER V.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR ADOLESCENTS AND CHILDREN.

Prohibition
of employ-
ment of
young
children.

40. No child who has not completed his twelfth year shall be allowed to work in any factory.

For adult
workers to
carry tokens
giving
reference
to records
of names.

41. No child who has completed his twelfth year and no adolescent shall be allowed to work in any factory unless—

- (a) a certificate of fitness granted to him under section 32 is in the custody of the manager of the factory, and
- (b) he carries while he is at work a token giving a reference to such certificate.

82. (1) A certifying surgeon shall, on the application of any young person who wishes to work in a factory, or of the parent or guardian of such person, or of the manager of the factory in which such person wishes to work, examine such person and ascertain his fitness for such work.

Certificate of fitness.

(2) The certifying surgeon, after examination, may grant to such person, in the prescribed form,—

- (a) a certificate of fitness to work in a factory as a child, if he is satisfied that such person has completed his twelfth year, that he has attained the prescribed physical standards (if any), and that he is fit for such work; or
- (b) a certificate of fitness to work in a factory as an adult, if he is satisfied that such person has completed his fifteenth year and is fit for a full day's work in a factory.

(3) A certifying surgeon may revoke any certificate granted under sub-section (2) if, in his opinion, the holder of it is no longer fit to work in the capacity stated therein in a factory.

(4) Where a certifying surgeon or a practitioner authorized under sub-section (2) of section 12 refuses to grant a certificate or a certificate of the kind requested, or revokes a certificate, he shall, if so requested by any person who could have applied for the certificate, state his reasons in writing for so doing.

83. (1) An adolescent who has been granted a certificate of fitness to work in a factory as an adult, under clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 82, and who, while at work in a factory, carries a token giving reference to the certificate, shall be deemed to be an adult for all the purposes of Chapter IV.

Token of certificate granted to adolescent.

(2) An adolescent who has not been granted a certificate of fitness to work in a factory as an adult, under sub-section (2) of section 82, shall, notwithstanding his age, be deemed to be a child for the purposes of this Act.

84. (1) No child shall be allowed to work in a factory for more than five hours in any day.

Restrictions on the working hours of a child.

(2) The hours of work of a child shall be so arranged that they shall not spread over more than seven-and-a-half hours in any day.

(3) No child shall be allowed to work in a factory except between 6 a.m. and 7 p.m. :

Provided that the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, in respect of any class or classes of factories and for the whole year or any part of it, vary these limits to any span of thirteen hours between 6 a.m. and 7-30 p.m.

(4) The provisions of section 35 shall apply also to child workers, but no exemption from the provisions of that section may be granted in respect of any child.

(5) No child shall be allowed to work in any factory on any day on which he has already been working in another factory.

Notice of
Periods for
Work for
Children.

55. (1) There shall be displayed and correctly maintained in every factory, in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 76, a Notice of Periods for Work for Children, showing clearly the periods within which children may be required to work.

(2) The periods shown in the Notice required by sub-section (1) shall be fixed beforehand in accordance with the method laid down for adults in section 39 and shall be such that children working for those periods would not be working in contravention of section 54.

(3) The provisions of section 40 shall apply also to the Notice of Periods for Work for Children.

(4) The Local Government may make rules prescribing forms for the Notice of Periods for Work for Children and the manner in which it shall be maintained.

Register of
Child
Workers.

56. (1) The manager of every factory in which children are employed shall maintain a Register of Child Workers showing—

- (a) the name of each child worker in the factory,
- (b) the nature of his work,
- (c) the group, if any, in which he is included,
- (d) where his group works on shifts, the relay to which he is allotted,
- (e) the number of his certificate of fitness granted under section 32, and
- (f) such other particulars as may be prescribed.

(2) The Local Government may make rules prescribing the form of the Register of Child Workers, the manner in which it shall be maintained, and the period for which it shall be preserved.

57. No child shall be allowed to work otherwise than in accordance with the Notice of Periods for Work for Children displayed under sub-section (1) of section 55 and the entries made beforehand against his name in the Register of Child Workers maintained under sub-section (1) of section 56.

Power to
make rules
to be
displayed
in
factories.

58. Where an Inspector is of opinion—

Power to
require
medical
examination.

- (a) that any person working in a factory without a certificate of fitness is a child or an adolescent; or
- (b) that a child or adolescent working in a factory with a certificate is no longer fit to work in the capacity stated therein,

he may serve on the manager of the factory a notice requiring that such person, or that such child or adolescent, as the case may be, shall be examined by a certifying surgeon or by a practitioner authorised under sub-section (2) of section 12, and such person, child or adolescent shall not, if the Inspector so directs, be allowed to work in any factory until he has been so examined and has been granted a certificate of fitness or a fresh certificate of fitness, as the case may be.

59. The Local Government may make rules—

Power to
make
rules.

- (a) prescribing the forms of certificates of fitness to be granted under section 53, providing for the grant of duplicates in the event of loss of the original certificates, and fixing the fees which may be charged for such certificates and such duplicates;
- (b) prescribing the physical standards to be attained by children and adolescents;
- (c) regulating the procedure of certifying surgeons under this Chapter, and specifying other duties which they may be required to perform in connexion with the employment of children and adolescents in factories; and
- (d) providing for any other matter which may be expedient in order to give effect to the provisions of this Chapter.

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CHAPTER VI.

PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE.

Penalty for
breach of
order of det.
and rules.

60. If in any factory—

(a) there is any contravention—

- (i) of any of the provisions of sections 13 to 29 inclusive, or
- (ii) of any order made under any of the said sections, or
- (iii) of any of the said sections read with rules made in pursuance thereof under clause (a) of section 32, or
- (iv) of any rule made under any of the said sections or under clause (b), clause (c), or clause (g) of section 32 or section 33, or
- (v) of any condition imposed under subsection (3) of section 31, or

(b) any person is allowed to work in contravention—

- (i) of any of the provisions of sections 34 to 38 inclusive, 42, 43 and 48, or
- (ii) of any rule made under any of the said sections, or under section 49, or
- (iii) of any condition attached to any exemption granted under section 43 or section 44 or section 45 or to any permission granted under section 52 or section 49, or

(c) there is any contravention of any of the provisions of sections 39 to 41 inclusive or of any rule made under section 39, section 41 or section 47, or of any condition attached to any exemption granted under section 41 or to any modification or relaxation made under section 44, or

(d) any person is not paid any extra pay to which he is entitled under the provisions of section 47, or

(e) any adolescent or child is allowed to work in contravention of any of the provisions of sections 52, 51, 54, 55, 57 and 58, or

(f) there is any contravention of section 55 or section 59 or of any rules made under either of these sections, or under clause (d) of section 59,

the manager and occupier of the factory shall each be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees :

Provided that if both the manager and the occupier are convicted, the aggregate of the fines indicated in respect of the same contravention shall not exceed this amount.

61. If any person who has been convicted of any offence punishable under clauses (b) to (f) inclusive of section 60 is again guilty of an offence involving a contravention of the same provision, he shall be punishable on the second conviction with fine which may extend to seven hundred and fifty rupees and shall not be less than one hundred rupees, and if he is again so guilty, shall be punishable on the third or any subsequent conviction with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees and shall not be less than two hundred and fifty rupees :

Enhanced penalty in case of second or subsequent conviction.

Provided that for the purposes of this section no cognizance shall be taken of any conviction made more than two years before the commission of the offence which is being punished :

Provided further that the Court, if it is satisfied that there are exceptional circumstances warranting such a course, may, after recording its reasons in writing, impose a smaller fine than is required by this section.

62. An occupier of a factory who fails to give any notice required by sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of section 9 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Penalty for failure to give notice of commencement work or of change of manager.

63. Whoever wilfully obstructs an Inspector in the exercise of any power under section 11, or fails to produce on demand by an Inspector any registers or other documents in his custody kept in pursuance of this Act or of any of the rules made thereunder, or conceals or prevents any worker in a factory from appearing before or being examined by an Inspector, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Penalty for obstructing Inspector.

*Punish-
ment for
failure to
give notice
of an accident*

64. A manager of a factory who fails to give notice of an accident as required under section 39 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

*Punish-
ment for
failure to
make returns*

65. If in respect of any factory any return is not furnished as required under section 77, the manager and the occupier of the factory shall each be liable to fine which may extend to five hundred rupees :

Provided that if both the manager and the occupier are convicted, the aggregate of the fines inflicted shall not exceed this amount.

*Punish-
ment for
violating or
causing or
permitting
any naked
light to be
used in the
vicinity of
any inflammable
material.*

66. Whoever smokes, or uses a naked light or causes or permits any such light to be used in the vicinity of any inflammable material in a factory shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Exception.—This provision does not extend to the use, in accordance with such precautions as may be prescribed, of a naked light in the course of a manufacturing process.

*Punish-
ment for
knowing
use of false
certificate*

67. Whoever knowingly uses or attempts to use, as a certificate granted to himself under section 63, a certificate granted to another person, under that section, or who, having procured such a certificate, knowingly allows it to be used, or an attempt to use it to be made, by another person, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

*Punish-
ment on
parent or
guardian
for permit-
ting child
to work in
a factory*

68. If a child works in a factory on any day on which he has already been working in another factory, the parent or guardian of the child or the person having custody of or control over him, or obtaining any direct benefit from his wages, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, unless it appears to the Court that the child so worked without the consent, connivance or wilful default of such parent, guardian or person.

*Punish-
ment for
failure to
display
notice
required*

69. A manager of a factory who fails to display the notice required under sub-section (1) of section 75 or by any rule made under this Act, or to display or maintain any such notice as required by sub-section (2) of that section, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

70. (1) Where the occupier of a factory is a firm ^{Definition of "occupier" for purposes of this Chapter.} or other association of individuals, any one of the individual partners or members thereof may be prosecuted and punished under this Chapter for any offence for which the occupier of the factory is punishable:

Provided that the firm or association may give notice to the Inspector that it has nominated one of its members who is resident in British India to be the occupier of the factory, for the purposes of this Chapter, and such individual shall so long as he is so resident be deemed to be the occupier for the purposes of this Chapter until further notice cancelling his nomination is received by the Inspector or until he ceases to be a partner or member of the firm or association.

(2) Where the occupier of a factory is a company, any one of the directors thereof, or, in the case of a private company, any one of the shareholders thereof, may be prosecuted and punished under this Chapter for any offence for which the occupier of the factory is punishable:

Provided that the company may give notice to the Inspector that it has nominated a director, or, in the case of a private company, a shareholder, who is resident in either case in British India, to be the occupier of the factory for the purposes of this Chapter, and such director or shareholder shall so long as he is so resident be deemed to be the occupier of the factory for the purposes of this Chapter until further notice cancelling his nomination is received by the Inspector or until he ceases to be a director or shareholder.

71. (1) Where the occupier or manager of a factory is charged with an offence under this Act, he shall be entitled upon complaint duly made by him to have any other person whom he charges as the actual offender brought before the Court at the time appointed for hearing the charge; and if, after the commission of the offence has been proved, the occupier or manager of the factory proves to the satisfaction of the Court—

- (a) that he has used due diligence to enforce the execution of this Act, and
- (b) that the said other person committed the offence in question without his knowledge, consent or connivance,

^{Examples of occupier or manager from factory in various cases.}

that other person shall be convicted of the offence and shall be liable to the like fine as if he were the occupier or manager, and the occupier or manager shall be discharged from any liability under this Act.

(2) When it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the Inspector at any time prior to the institution of the proceedings—

- (a) that the occupier or manager of the factory has used all due diligence to enforce the execution of this Act, and
- (b) by what person the offence has been committed, and
- (c) that it has been committed without the knowledge, consent or connivance of the occupier or manager, and in contravention of his orders,

the Inspector shall proceed against the person whom he believes to be the actual offender without first proceeding against the occupier or manager of the factory, and such person shall be liable to the like fine as if he were the occupier or manager.

Presumption as to the age of children. 72. If a child over the age of six years is found inside any part of a factory in which children are working, he shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to be working in the factory.

Evidence as to age. 73. (1) When an act or omission would, if a person were under or over a certain age, be an offence punishable under this Act, and such person is in the opinion of the Court apparently under or over such age, the burden shall be on the accused to prove that such person is not under or over such age.

(2) A declaration in writing by a certifying surgeon relating to a worker that he has personally examined him and believes him to be under or over the age set forth in such declaration shall, for the purposes of this Act, be admissible as evidence of the age of that worker.

Continuance of offence. 74. (1) No prosecution under this Act, except a prosecution under section 66, shall be instituted except by or with the previous sanction of the Inspector.

(2) No Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or of a Magistrate of the first class shall

try any offence against this Act or any rule or order made thereunder, other than an offence under section 65 or section 67.

75. No Court shall take cognizance of any offence under this Act or any rule or order thereunder, other than an offence under section 65 or section 67, unless a complaint thereof is made within twelve months of the date on which the offence is alleged to have been committed.

Provided that where the offence consists of disobeying a written order made by an Inspector, complaint thereof may be made within twelve months of the date on which the offence is alleged to have been committed.

CHAPTER VII. SUPPLEMENTAL.

76. (1) In addition to the notices required to be displayed in any factory by this Act or the rules made thereunder, there shall be displayed in every factory a notice containing such abstracts of this Act and of the rules made thereunder, in English and in the vernacular of the majority of the workmen, as the Local Government may prescribe.

(2) All notices required to be displayed in a factory shall be displayed at some conspicuous place at or near the main entrance to the factory, and shall be maintained in a clean and legible condition.

77. The Governor General in Council may make rules requiring occupiers or managers of factories to submit such returns, occasional or periodical, as may in his opinion be required for the purposes of this Act.

78. All rules made by a Local Government under this Act shall be subject to the control of the Governor General in Council.

79. (1) All rules made under this Act shall be subject to the condition of previous publication, and the date to be specified under clause (3) of section 23 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, shall not be less than three months from the date on which the draft of the proposed rules was published.

(2) All such rules shall be published in the Gazette of India or the local official Gazette, as the

ever may be, and shall, when some later date is ascertained, come into force on the date of such publication.

Application
of Queen 84. This Act shall apply to factories belonging to the Crown.

81. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything which is, in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

82. The quadrants mentioned in the Schedule are hereby repeated to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof:

Provided that anything done under the enactments which could have been done under any Act if it had then been in force shall be deemed to have been done under this Act.

THE SCHEDULE.
ENACTMENTS REFERRED
(See section 51.)

Year	No.	Short title	Extent of amend.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1941	XII	The Indian Factories Act, 1911.	The whole.
1952	III	The Indian Factories (Amendment) Act, 1952.	The whole.
1953	IX	The Indian Factories (Amendment) Act, 1953.	The whole.
1956	XXVI	The Indian Factories (Amendment) Act, 1956.	The whole.
1959	VIII	The Factories and Amending Act, 1959.	So much of the First Schedule as relates to the Indian Factories Act, 1911.
1962	XXII	The Indian Factories (Amendment) Act, 1962.	The whole.

G. H. SPENCE

G. H. SPENCE,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

(Republished by order of His Excellency
the Governor in Council).

G. T. BOAG

Acting Secretary to Govt., Law (Legislative) Dept.